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THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

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THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

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OFFICIAL.

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes

* * * * * *

TABEGUACHE BAND OF UTAH INDIANS

For seventh of ten instalments for the purchase of goods, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, per eighth article treaty of October seventh, 1863, and Senate amendment to March 25th, 1864, eight thousand dollars

For seventh of ten instalments for the purchase of provisions, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, ten thousand dollars

For the purchase of iron, steel and tools necessary for blacksmith's shop, as per tenth article of said treaty, $220

For pay of blacksmith and assistant as per same article same treaty, $1,100

For insurance, transportation, and general incidental expenses of the delivery of goods provisions, and stock, as per same article of same treaty, $1,100

TABEGUACHE, MUACHE, CAPOTE WEE MINUCHE, YAMPA, GRAND RIVER, AND UINTAH BAND OF UTES

For pay of two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, and one blacksmith as per fifteenth article treaty March two, 1868, $9,000

For pay of two teachers, per same article, $2,000

For the purchase of iron and steel, and the necessary tools for blacksmith, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For second of thirty instalments, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, and such other articles as he may think proper and necessary, under eleventh article of same treaty $30,000.

For annual amount, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying the said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour beans, and potatoes, as per twelfth article same treaty, $30,000.

For insurance and transportation of goods as may be purchased for said Indians, with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans and potatoes, as per twelfth article same treaty, thirty thousand dollars.

For insurance and transportation of goods as may be purchased for said Indians ten thousand dollars

UMPQUAS, (CROW CREEK BAND.)

For seventeen of twenty instalments in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, per third article treaty nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and fifty dollars.

UMPQUAS AND CALAPOOIAS OF UMPQUA VALLEY, OREGON.

For first of five instalments of the fourth series of annuity for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty 29th November, 1854, $1,000.

For sixteenth of twenty instalments for the pay of a teacher, and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article, treaty 29th November, 1854, $1400

WICHITAS, AND OTHER AFFILIATED BANDS, AND INDIANS IN COUNTRY LEASED FROM CHOCTAWS.

For this amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians; and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, $40,000

WALLA-WALLA CAYUSE AND UMATILLA TRIBES

For first of five instalments of third series to be expended under the direction of the President, per second article treaty June 9th, 1855, $4,000

For eleventh of twenty instalments for the purchase of all necessary mill fixtures and mechanical tools medicines, and furniture, and for employees, three thousand dollars

For eleventh of twenty instalments for the pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming operations, one farmer, one blacksmith, one wagon and plow maker, one carpenter and joiner, one physician, and two teachers, per fourth article treaty 9th June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five eleven thousand two hundred dollars

For eleventh of twenty instalments for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Walla-Walla, Dayuse [and] Umatilla bands, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum per fifth article treaty June 9th, 1855 $1,500, and the amount of six hundred dollars, balance of appropriation for salary of the son of Pio-pio-mox-mox, is hereby covered into the treasury

WINNEBAGOES

For interest at $1,000,000, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty November 1st, 1837, and joint resolution June 17, 1862 $5,000.

For seventy-fourth of thirty instalment of interest on one hundred thousand dollars at five per centum, per fourth article treaty October 13th, 1836, $4,250

For insurance and transportation of goods that may be purchased for said Indians, $1,000.

For the purpose of refunding to the Winnebago Indians the amount taken from their tribal funds to pay the expenses of their removal from Minnesota, the sum of $2,2,345.99, of which $200,000 shall be placed to the credit of the Indians upon the books of the treasury, on which shall be allowed five per cent, per annum the income thereon to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the erection of houses, the improvement or their allotments of land, the purchase of stock agricultural implements, seeds, and other beneficial purposes

WALL-PAH-PE TRIBE OF SNAKE INDIANS

For fourth of five instalments, to be expended under the direction of the President, as per seventh article treaty of August 12th, 1865 $2,000.

YAKAMA NATION.

For first of five instalments of third series for beneficial objects under the direction of the President, per fourth article treaty June 9th, 1855, $6,000,

For eleventh of twenty instalments for the support of two schools, one of which is to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and, for stationery, per fifth article treaty June 9th, 1855 $500.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty June 9th 1855, $3,200.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker, per fifth article of treaty of June 9th, 1855, $11,400.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures, per fifth article treaty June 9th, 1855, $500.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and fixtures, therefor, per fifth article treaty June 9th, 1855, $300.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tinsmith', gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plow makers' shops, and for providing necessary tools, therefor per fifth article treaty June 9th, 1855, $500.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for the pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty June 9th, 1855, $1,200.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employees, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty June 9th, 1855, $300.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for salary of such person as the said confederated tribes and bands of Indians may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty June 9th, 1855, $500

YANCTON TRIBE OF SIOUX.

For second of ten instalments (second series) to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, comencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle and reside upon their reservation, per fourth article treaty April 19th, 1858, $4,000

For rebuilding grist and saw mill, ten thousand dollars, also,

For beneficent purposes, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty five thousand dollars. Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent of any tribe of Indians, may use such portion of their annuities, appropriated by this act for the purchase of provisions, as in his judgment the necessities of said tribe may require

GENERAL INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

ARIZONA.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the territory of Arizona, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles and to assist them to locate in permanent bodes and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of Secretary of the Interior, seventy thousand dollars.

CALIFORNIA.

For the general incidental expense of the Indian service in california, pay of employees, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, seventy-five thousand dollars.

COLORADO TERRITORY

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Colorado Territory, presents of goods agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, $20,000

DAKOTA TERRITORY

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Dakota Territory, presents of goods agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, $20,000.

IDAHO TERRITORY

For the General incidental expenses of the Indian service in Idaho Territory, presents of goods agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanents abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, $20,000

MONTANA TERRITORY.

For the General incidental expenses of the Indian service in Montana Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and to sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior fifteen thousand dollars.

NEVADA.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Nevada, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, $15,000.

NEW MEXICO.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico, presents of goods, agricultural implemements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, $50,000, including $5000 to be expended in establishing schools among Pueblo Indians.

OREGON.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon, including insurance and transportation of annuity goods and presents (where no special provision is made therefor by treaties,) and for defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon, (not parties to any treaty,) and for the pay of necessary employees, forty thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Washington Territory, including insurance and transportation of annuity goods and presents, (where no special provision therefor is made by treaties,) and for defraying the expenses of removal and subsistence of Indians, (not parties to any treaty,) and for pay of necessary employees, twenty-four thousand four hundred dollars.

UTAH TERRITORY.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Utah Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, $15,000.

For the transportation and necessary expenses of delivery of provisions to Indians within the Utah superintendency, ten thousand dollars

For this amount to carry out the action contemplated by act of Congress approved May fifth, 1864, entitled, "An act to vacate and sell the present Indian reservation in Utah Territory and to settle said Indians in Uintah Valley," $10,000

WYOMING TERRITORY.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Wyoming Territory; presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary cost of delivery of annuities and provisions to the Indian tribes in Minnesota and Michigan, $10,000.

For surveys of exterior boundaries of Indian reservation and subdividing portions of the same, and for survey of diminished reserve of the Osage Indians, four hundred and forty-four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary: Provided, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for surveys of Choctaw or Chickasaw lands, unless the same shall be requested by the Choctaw or Chickasaw people, through their respective legislative councils, in accordance with article eleven of the treaty with said nations, concluded April 28, 1866, for this amount to carry on the work of instructing and aiding the Indians of the central superintendency in the arts of civilization with a view to their self-support, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, $60,000, or so much thereof as he may deem necessary

INTEREST ON TRUST STOCKS.

For payment of interest on certain abstracted and non-paying State stocks belonging to to various Indian tribes, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and deficiencies for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine on certain Virginia State stocks, as follows

For interest on certain stocks and bonds belonging to the Cherokee national fund eighteen thousand six hundred and two dollars and eighty-six cents.

For interest on certain stocks and bonds belonging to the Cherokee school fund $3,215.71.

For interest on certain stocks and bonds belonging to the Chickasaw national fund, $15,140.

For interest on certain stocks and bonds belonging to the Chickasaw incompetents, one hundred dollars.

For interest on certain stocks and bonds belonging to the Choctaw general fund, thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty nine cents.

For interest on certain stocks and bonds belonging to the Creek orphans, six thousand four hundred and twenty-three dollars and fourteen cents

For interest on certain stocks and bonds belonging to the Delaware general fund, $11,630.

For interest on certain stocks and bonds belonging to the Iowas, $3,340

For interest on certain stocks and bonds belonging to the Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas and Piankeshaws, $6,070.

For interest on certain stocks and bonds belonging to the Menomonees, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest on certain stocks and bonds belonging to the Ottawas and Chippewas, two hundred and eighty-one dollars and forty-three cents.

For interest on certain stocks and bonds belonging to the Pottawatomies education fund, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars

For this amount or so much thereof as may be necessary to enable the Secretary of the Interior to collect bands of Kickapoo or other Indians roving on the borders of Texas and Mexico, and to locate and subsist them in the Indian Territory, twenty-five thousand dollars

For this amount or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the expenses of holding a "general council" of the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, and Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, in the Indian Territory, as provided by the treaties with said tribes in 1866, $10,000 Provided, That any other Indian tribe permanently located in said Indian Territory shall be, and is hereby, authorized to elect and send to said "general council" one delegate, and in addition one delegate for each one thousand Indians or fraction of a thousand greater than five hundred, being members of such tribe, on including right to compensation, as is provided for delegates of the tribes hereinbefore mentioned and a sufficient sum to pay the per diem and mileage of such additional delegates is hereby appropriated: And provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior shall not call any such council if objected to by said Indians, not until after the adjournment of the present session of Congress

For the purchase of wagons teams, tools agricultural implements, live stock, seeds, and notions and for the erection of houses for the Indians in the northern superintendency, to be distributed among the different tribes at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of $50,000

For the support of industrial and other schools among the Indian tribes or bands who provided for, or to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, one hundred thousand dollars

For this amount, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay for goods issued by S E Ward to Indians at Fort Laramie by order of the Indian peace commissioners in May and June, 1868, $8,000

For payment for goods issued as presents by John E. Tappan, by direction of General Alfred Sully, to the Kowa Indians at Fort Laramie Kansas, in July, eighteen hundred and sixty eight, at the time of the delivery of two white captives held by them, the sum of one thousand one hundred and one dollars and sixty five cents

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the expenses of the removal of stray bands of Pottawatomie and Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin from their present homes in that State to the tribes to which they respectively belong as follows:

For transportation and subsistence of one thousand Winnebagoes from Wisconsin to Nebraska, at seven dollars each, fifteen thousand dollars

For transportation of five hundred Chippewas, intermarried with them, from Wisconsin to the Indian country south of Kansas, at thirty dollars each, $21,000

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay that amount found due by the Interior Department, June nine, eighteen hundred and sixty nine, to R. H Taylor, for herding cattle, three hundred and thirty one dollars and ninety-seven cents

For this amount, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay for legal service rendered by Messrs. Thomas P Poulon and James S. Emery, attorneys at-law, in 1855 and subsequently in defending suits instituted against the United States officers in Kansas relating to the rights and property of Indians by direction of the Interior Department, $2,000: Provided, That this amount shall be received in full satisfaction for said indebtedness. Provided, That upon annuities and increase of trust funds provided by treaties no charge shall in any case be assessed or collected.

Sec. [2] And be it further enacted, That in every case where annuities are provided to be paid to any Indian tribe, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to appropriate the same for such objects as will best promote the comfort, civilization, and improvement of the tribe entitled to the same: Provided, That the consent of such tribe to such expenditures can be obtained; and no claims for supplies for Indians purchased without authority of law shall be paid out of any appropriation for expenses of the Indian department or for Indians.

Sec. [3] And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Interior shall so exercise the direction vested in him by this act as to encourage able-bodied Indians in habits of industry and peace, and the commission of citizens, serving without pay, appointed by the President under the provisions of the fourth sections of the act of April 10, 1869 is hereby continued so long as the appropriation heretofore made for their expenses shall last. And it shall be the duty of said commissioners to supervise all expenditures of money appropriated for the benefit of Indians in the United States, and to inspect all goods purchased for said Indians in connection with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose duty it shall be to consult said commission in making purchases of such goods, and provided that the said commission shall have power to appoint one of its number as secretary, with such reasonable compensation as they may designate; and the sum of $125,000 is hereby appropriated for the payment of salaries of superintendents and agents authorized by law.

Sec [4] And be it further enacted, That no part of the moneys appropriated by this act, or which may hereafter be appropriated in any general act or deficiency bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, to pay annuities due to or to be used and expended for the care and benefit of any tribe or tribes of Indians named herein, shall be applied to the payment of any claim for depredations that may have been or may be committed by such tribe or tribes, or any member or members thereof, and no claims for Indian depredations shall hereafter be paid until Congress shall make special appropriations therefor, and all acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. [5] And be it further enacted, That so much of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30 1870" approved April 10 1869 relating to Pottawatomie Indians, as provides that no part of the money due or belonging to minor children shall have attained the age of twenty one years, being in conflict with the third article of the treaty with said Indians of November 15 1861, as modified by subsequent treaties be, and the same is hereby, repealed

Sec [6] And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to discontinue any one or more of the Indian superintendencies, and to require the Indian agents of such superintendencies to report directly to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Sec [7] And be it further enacted, That the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An act for the removal of the Sioux, Medawakanton and Wahpakoota bands of Sioux or Dakota Indians, and for the disposition of the lands in Minnesota and Dakota," be so amended as to make the proceeds of the sale of the reservations in said act ordered to be sold applicable alike to all reservations upon which Medawakanton and Wahpakoota and Sisseton and Warpeton have been or may hereafter be located

Sec [8] And be it further enacted, That said proceeds shall be distributed and paid equitably to the said Indians in proportion to their numbers, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and in accordance with existing laws Provided, That this provision shall apply only to the funds to be hereafter distributed.

Sec. [9] And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is directed to cause to be investigated and to determine the claims of certain Indians of the Winnebago tribe now lawfully residing in the State of Minnesota, to issue patents without the right of alienation to those of them whom he shall find to be entitled thereto for the lands heretofore allotted to them in severalty, or which may have been designated by them for allotment, under the provisions of the treaty ratified March 16, 1861 or of an act entitled "An act for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and for the sale of their reservation in Minnesota for their benefit," approved February 21, 1863, and which may not have been sold or disposed of by the United States, and in case of such sale, then such land as may be hereafter designated by them for allotment out of any unsold lands within the limits of said

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THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JANUARY 14.....1871.

The massacre of nine Indians belonging to the band that recently captured some thirty head of cattle from the train of Messrs. Tully, Ochoa & DeLong near the San Pedro Crossing, is another step toward bringing our marauding neighbors to a sense of those acts which constitute guilt. This laudible achievement was the work of Colonel Barnard, an officer who many times before struck terror among the savage hordes of our mountains. This piece of retribution was meted out about the first inst., at a point near the Rio San Carlos, north of the Gila. The new year has opened quite favorably in this particular field.

THE "ARIZONAN."

With this issue we *commence* the fourth volume of the ARIZONAN. We took charge of this journal in January 1869, at a time when it had less than one hundred subscribers, and its advertisements amounted to less than three hundred dollars per annum. We have made a persistent effort to constitute it a valuable newspaper, and in doing so have met with as many obstacles, perhaps, as ever attended a newspaper enterprise on the Pacific coast. We cannot claim that success which we had hoped to arrive at, as our paper has not increased in size, but we feel satisfied that no weekly journal of equally delicate proportions, in the whole country, has obtained for itself greater notoriety. We have seen, and still see, our editorials copied in many of the leading journals of the Atlantic as well as of the Pacific States, and endorsed by some of the ablest writers in the country. All this is very flattering, and had it been our fate or fortune to have entered upon a career of journalism among a more public-spirited people than this of Southern Arizona, *generally considered*, we might probably have had, to-day, more than the mere satisfaction of knowing that we have done pretty nearly as well as any one man could have done in the same field and similarly circumstanced, and that our efforts, if they have not been rewarded, have at least been acknowledged by the people among whom we live as well as by our brethren of the Press.

The future career of the ARIZONAN will depend upon circumstances yet to arise; and while it will continue in its characteristic, fearless manner, to expose fraud and faithlessness in office, it will not fail to do full justice to honesty and fidelity in the public servants as well as in all others. Regarding them as, next to the Apaches, the greatest curse and impediment to the welfare and progress of this Territory, the ARIZONAN will do its utmost to have Arizona cleansed from the leprous influence of *imported political "rings"* and will advocate only those measures which promise to administer to the progress of the Territory and the comfort and prosperity of its inhabitants.

"NOW OR NEVER."

The great success of the radical politicians in Arizona is owing as much to their thoughtful prearrangement of political intrigues as to their dishonesty and disregard for the public welfare. The campaign of 1872 they have already planned. We understand that a compromise has been effected, whereby Governor Safford, and not Hon. Chas. Beach, will be the "people's candidate" for Congressional honors. It may seem premature to commence thus early to publicly criticise the campaign of 1872, but it is a principle of democracy to act its part before the public and not in secret session. If any one supposes that we have entered upon this subject a month in advance, we will assure him that the pressing duties which we have to contend, has been at work since the moment that the result of the late election was proclaimed—and therefore, that we are second in considering the next political campaign. The only question that may arise as to the justice of that which we have just stated, must arise from ignorance of the fact that Safford and his colleagues are working in secret—to daring to expose their plans before the public—while we make no effort to conceal and intention of the democracy to snatch the Territory, at the next election, from the spoliatory grasp of hungry politicians.

A more auspicious season than the present, at which to effect a thorough organization or, more properly, reorganization, of the democracy of Arizona, will not be presented before the people. We have now, in the persons of several members of the Legislature, the most intelligent and influential men in the Territory—the chosen of the democracy of Yavapai. Without at all interfering with their legislative duties, these gentlemen may effect with the leading democrats of Pima county, an organization that will be proof against the blandishments of plotting, political proscription, as well as against the crimes of self-asserted republican office-seekers.

This matter should receive due consideration, and the present is just the proper time at which to consider it. Let the movement be promptly and properly inaugurated, if not during the session of the legislature immediately after it shall have adjourned *sine die*. At present we are represented at Washington by fraud and dishonesty and let us see to it that our next representative will not be a man combining with those traits a full measure of ignorance.

An effort will be made by the Legislature now in session to form a new county, to embrace Wickenburg, the Salt River settlements and all territory belonging to Yavapai county south of these points together with a strip from Pima county, which will probably include Adamsville and a part, or the whole, of Florence. The bill will certainly meet with strong opposition from a majority of the Pima members—those elected from Tucson and Tubac—but will doubtless receive the support of all members within the projected boundaries of the river county. It would seem but simple justice to the inhabitants of that section that such county be organized, as they appear both willing and anxious, to support a county organization.

"I do think," said a gentleman from Yuma county, elected to the legislature on the McCormick ticket, in conversation at the Stevens House on Monday, "that it's not quite so bad as that. Throw out all the fraudulent votes and get the thing right down to a clean basis and I think that McCormick has a majority of the legal vote of the Territory."

This comes about as near to an admission as anything we have heard from an uncompromising McCormickite.

In another column we have published the particulars of a piece of villainy by which Dist. Attorney J. P. McCabe has succeeded in bringing himself prominently before the people. The lowest ruffian in the community must justly blush to find himself associated as the author of an outrage so base and heinous, and when we consider that the author of this scandal is a man holding the offices of District Attorney, Attorney-General and Assistant Secretary of the Territory, we can but reach the conclusion that virtues be regarded as a virtue or men who have the power to apply a remedy, will suffer such public office to be disgraced by an incumbent so degraded and so wicked.

The party of gentlemen from Washington who arrived here yesterday as the agents of the United States Depository in this city, consists of Messrs. S. A. Johnson, S. S. Gregory and O. F. Cook, acting Treasury Department. The money brought out by them now and to be the latest issue of Government currency.

On the 1st of February will take place the removal of the funds of the Depositary to be deposited in the Treasury at Washington, and it is the intention to use the money for the purpose of making exchanges by consolidation.—New Mexican.

The Los Angeles *Star* has the following:

Senator Cole has introduced a bill in the Senate, authorizing the construction of a railroad from Wilmington to Wickenburg in Arizona Territory. We hope the bill may pass, the company be organized and the road constructed. We must have railroads, and if we are not have them from this city, let us have them through our county. The dog in the manger policy, which has been heretofore pursued with regard to the construction of railroads, must give way, will we greatly desire to see prosecuted with vigor to the best interests of our State and prosperity. A community that sets its face against the construction of railroads, must advance backwards at a rapid rate.

The News.

London, Jan. 4th.—The Versailles correspondent writes on the 2d that the bombardment of the forts north east of Paris continues vigorously. The return fire is weak.

It is believed here that Chanzy is making a desperate effort to advance on Prince Frod. Charles' Ville.

Faidherbe reports fighting ten hours, expelling the Germans from their positions and occupying the village held by them.

The Prussians in force attacked the French left on the bank of the Seine, to-day; result unknown.

Favre has informed Bismarck through minister Washburne, that he knows nothing of European Conference and will not leave Paris to attend it.

Constantinople, Jan. 4.—Porte reports serious difficulties with the Viceroy of Egypt.

London, Jan 4.—It was rumored that a Prussian officer had been captured by French Tirailleurs near the Belgian frontier, in the possession were found dispatches urging the United States to press the Alabama claims. The report is hardly credited.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times thinks the siege of Paris will be brief and that peace will be declared before the end of the present month.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JANUARY 14.....1871.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Too Bad:—Those honest rascals have gone and done it! They actually took occasion to protect the tax-payers of the county against official speculation and they succeeded in accomplishing their diabolical purpose, and the tax-payers are indulging in a hearty guffaw, and the speculation has failed, and one individual is disapointed and is going to revolutionize the heavings above and the yearth beneath, and here is the whole story in a nutshell: There are sixteen prisoners in the county jail all furnished with digestive organs, and as those organs are quite useful if not ornamental, the supervisors after studying the matter over concluded that the means of performing their functions shall be furnished said organs, and accordingly advertised for proposals to feed the prisoners. Proposals were duly handed in, the lowest bidder offering to furnish the necessary provisions at the rate of 95 cents per day per man. The bid was at once accepted and the necessary agreement ordered to be drawn up. The Sheriff now came upon the scene and declared that this was depriving him of the principal perquisite of his office, and that he would just feed the dear prisoners himself, and do so at the rate of $1,50 per day per man—but those terribly stupid supervisors couldn't see it in that light, couldn't see or didn't appreciate the loss which the Sheriff must sustain. All they could see was that the county would be gainer to the amount of fifty-five cents per day under their arrangement. To bad of you supervisors to sacrifice the interests of a whole Sheriff for the sake of a mere county.

Since the weekly mail service has been established on the route between San Diego and Tucson our mails have continued to arrive with the most provoking irregularity. If this increased mail service cannot be constituted a success why not abandon it and fall back to the old semi-weekly standard, this gave satisfaction and may do so again.

A Scandalous Affair.—We last week published an article regarding a man (suppressing his name) who rendered himself ridiculous, contemptible and odious to all, upon the occasion of the marriage to a man named Johnston, of a woman he professed an attachment for. This man is J. E. McCaffry Dist. Attorney, and the conduct during the week, in bringing about a separation of Mrs Johnston from her husband, has been about the most outrageous and high-handed that ever disgraced this community. The story as related to us, is as follows. The day after the marriage of Mr Johnston he had occasion to call at the office of Mr. McCaffry, and during conversation, referring to the scenes of the previous night informed the latter that notwithstanding all that had occurred, he had permission to visit his house provided he would act the part of a gentleman while there. McCaffry seemed pleased at this and soon became a frequent visitor, but disregarding the injunction under which he had obtained this license held private interviews with Mrs Johnston, and almost immediately after a visit on Tuesday night Mr J was informed by his wife that she would live with him no more, and wrapping a shawl about her shoulders walked from the house. He followed and demanded an explanation, but she would give none. Through a member of her family Mr Johnson was informed that McCaffry had given considerable sums of money to a female relative of his wife with the understanding that she should bring about a separation, and when he came to consider the frequent visits at his house, of the accused woman, was not slow in believing that the strange conduct of his wife was fully accounted for. Subsequently she admitted to him that McCaffry had persuaded her to leave her home, and asked to be taken back. Accordingly on Wednesday he met McCaffry on the street and demanded of him to account for the part he had played. The latter denied all complicity in the matter, whereupon Johnston used some forcible language and slapped his face. McCaffry now pulled for a pistol and endeavored to shoot the man he had so basely outraged, but the latter anticipating him, caught the weapon in one hand and with the other pulled his own pistol, and would probably have put a stop to all future intrigues on the part of the reputed seducer of his wife, but not the officers of the law arrived in time to stay his hand. We have not learned the full particulars of the examination that followed, but as Johnston has been discharged it is evident that Alderman Meyers took a proper view of the matter and acted justly and fearlessly in the issue.

Don Pancho Gomes, one of the Arizona's oldest and best citizens, gave a splendid entertainment at his residence on Saturday evening.

The sixth legislature was organized on Thursday. Stickney was elected President of the Council and Hon. M. D. Dobbins Speaker of the House.

Well, it was like this: She was anxious to learn the watchmaking business; and her husband not being a watchmaker, and the watchmaker being a youth possessed of considerable beauty and a very winning smile, she determined to set her husband at liberty and put herself to study the machinery of imo-pieces—no more we assure you.

United States Mail.

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMET,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20th, 1870.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 o'clock p. m. of March 1st, 1871, (to be decided by the 30th), for carrying the mails of the United States from July 1st, 1871, to June 30, 1874, on the following routes, in the Territory Arizona, and by the schedules of departures and arrivals as herein specified, viz:

No. 17213 From Blue Water to Florence, 18 miles and back, once a week
Leave Blue Water Saturday at 8 a. m;
Arrive at Florence by 12 m;
Leave Florence Sunday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Blue Water by 5 p. m.

17214 From Sacatone to Florence 22 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Sacatone Fridays at 7 a m;
Arrive at Florence by 5 p m;
Leave Florence Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Sacatone by 5 p m.

17215 From Pima Village to Phœnix, 36 miles and back, once a wee
Leave Pima Village Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Phœnix by 7 p m
Leave Phœnix Thursday at 7 a m,
Arrive at Pima Village by 7 p m.

17216 From Maricopa Wells to Phœnix, 25 miles and back once a week
Leave Maricopa Wells Monday at 8 a m,
Arrive at Phœnix by 6 p m
Leave Phœnix Tuesday at 8 a m
Arrive at Maricopa Wells by 6 p m.

For forms of proposal guarantee, and certificate, and a schedule of conditions to be embraced in the contract, see advertisement of Sept 30, 1870, & other date, inviting proposals for mail service in Nevada Utah & Colorado, to be found at the principal post offices.

Bids should be sent in sealed envelopes, superscribed, 'Mail proposals, Territory of Arizona,' and addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

JNO A J. CRESWELL
j14t4 *Postmaster General.*

J. F. Bennet & Co.—S. O. M. & Express Co., are now running a 2-horse vehicle three times a week from

TUCSON

TO

THE BURRO MINES

Where they connect with Coaches from all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua, and the Eastern States.

Particular attention given to express matter and comfort of passengers.

Office at Lesinsky & Co's Store.

Tucson, Jan. 8, 1870. tf.

JNO. S. ELDER

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,

North Side, Court-House Plaza,

TUCSON.

THOS. F. DUFFICY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.

Office in Warner's Building
TUCSON, A. T.

F. M. HODGES,
MAIN STREET
TUCSON A. T.

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of the best brand of liquors and cigars.

THE STEVENS'

HOUSE!

MAIN STREET,

TUCSON, A. T.

A FIRST-CLASS

HOTEL,

OFFERING

Every Accommodation

TO

TRAVELLERS

OR

ANY OTHER MAN.

The building is the same heretofore known as

"THE HODGES HOUSE,"

and recently advertised as

LEVIN'S HOTEL.

BEDROOMS

of every size from the dimensions of an ordinary

CHICKEN-COOP

to those of a

CORRAL!—

Neatly furnished, warmed and ventilated always ready to receive customers.

Baths

Furnished without extra charge; the party wishing this peculiar accommodation having unrestricted permission to use additional the stream of water which courses through the yard.

THE TABLE

Will be furnished with detached fragments of all excellent birds and beasts known to field, forest and feed in Arizona—frogs excepted.

No better lay out this side of Prince.

BANK OF SAN DIEGO!

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

Currency, Government Vouchers, Gold Dust and Exchange bought,

DRAFTS

On San Francisco and Eastern cities sold.
Money loaned—Interest paid on time deposits.
sl0m3

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR STORE.

BY

J. GOLDTREE

TUCSON, A. T.

Dealer in Wines & Liquors.

Has just received from San Francisco a large assortment of Wines and Liquors consisting of

C. D. Whisky		Fine Hennessy Brandy	
A. A. A.	"	" French Cognac	"
O. K. B.	"	" Peach	"
Old Rye	"	Holland & Old Tom gin.	
Bourbon	"		

WINES.

Champagne, Claret, Port Sherry, Angelica—also Plying card and the best brands of cigars

INDEPENDENT

BUTCHER SHOP.

DOSS BUILDING

South of Hodge's Saloon.

Mutton, Pork, Head-Cheese and Sausage always on hand.

HENRY GLASSMAN.

Oct. 15 tf.

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA

STAGE COMPANY

THE undersigned are running a 4-horse Passenger Coach from Tucson, By way of the Burro Silver Mines to La Mesilla, New Mexico—Connecting at La Mesilla with coaches for all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua and the Eastern States.

Particular attention paid to Express Matter and comfort of passengers.

DAVIS & COSGROV
Proprietors,

Free! Free!!

The best institution ever opened to the public in Arizona is the

STEVENS HOUSE

Lunches

FREE

AT THE BAR

ERNEST A. ERLANDSON,

General Importing, Shipping and Commission

MERCHANT,

Consignments solicited.

Orders for the purchase and shipment of California produce, Grain, Wheat, Flour, etc., solicited, will receive prompt and faithful attention, and will be filled at the ruling market prices.

Bills of Exchange on all the principal Commercial cities of Europe and America.

Office: Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

Winnebago reservation in Minnesota, and should it be impracticable to make such allotments within the limits of said reservation on good, agricultural lands, then they may be made on any public lands of the United States subject to sale at private entry within the State of Minnesota. And the said Winnebago Indians, and all others being members of said tribe lawfully residing in the State of Minnesota, shall hereafter be entitled to receive their pro rata distributive proportion of all annuities in goods, money or property, and any other moneys to which said tribe is or may be entitled under law or treaty now in force, at their homes in Minnesota, the same as though they had removed west and settled with the western Winnebagoes.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That if at any time hereafter any of the said Indians shall desire to become citizens of the United States, they shall make application to the Judge of the district court of the United States for the district of Minnesota, and in open court make the same proof and take the same oath of allegience as is provided by law for the naturalization of aliens, and shall also make proof to the satisfaction of said court that they are sufficiently intelligent and prudent to control their affairs and interests; that they have adopted the habits of civilized life, and have for the last five years previous thereto, been able to support themselves and families; whereupon they shall be declared by said court to be citizens of the United States, which declaration shall be entered on record, and a certificate thereof given to said party. On the presentation of said certificate to the Secretary of the Interior with satisfactory proof of identity, he may at the request of such person or persons, cause the lands held by them to be conveyed to them by patents in fee simple, with power of alienation, and may at the same time cause to be paid to them the proportion of all the moneys and effects of said tribe held in trust by or under the provision of any treaty or law of the United States. And on such patents being issued, and such payments being ordered to be made, such persons shall cease being members of said tribe, and thereafter the land so patented to them shall be subject to levy, taxation, and sale, in like manner with the property of other citizens.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, that the eastern band of the Cherokee Indians, by that name and style be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to carry on a suit or suits in law or equity in the district or circuit courts of the United States against the present or former Indian agent or agents of said band, their administrators, executors, and heirs, and against the sureties of such agent or agents, their administrators, executors, curators or trustees for all claims, causes of suit or right in law or equity that said band may have against them or either of them; and the law of limitation shall apply to such claims, causes of action, and rights from and after the day this act takes effect. It shall be the duty of the district attorneys and the Attorney General of the United States to institute and prosecute all suits, cause for which may arise under this section.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That whenever the Great and Little Osage Indians shall agree thereto, in such manner as the President may prescribe, it shall be the duty of the President to remove said Indians from the State of Kansas to lands provided or to be provided for them for a permanent home in the Indian Territory, to consist of a tract of land in compact form equal in quantity to one hundred and sixty acres for each member of said tribe, or such part thereof as said Indians may desire to be paid for out of the proceeds of the sales of their lands in the State of Kansas, the price per acre for such lands to be procured in the Indian Territory not to exceed the price paid or to be paid by the United States for the same. And to defray the expenses of said removal, and to aid in the subsistence of said Indians during the first year, there is hereby appropriated out of the treasury, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be reimbursed to the United States from the proceeds of the sale of the lands of the said Indians in Kansas, including the trust lands north of their present diminished reservation, which lands shall be open to settlement after survey, excepting the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, which shall be reserved to the State of Kansas for school purposes; and shall be sold to actual settlers only, said settlers being heads of families, or over twenty-one years of age, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, in square form, to each settler, at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; Payment to be made in cash within one year from date of settlement or of the passage of this act; and the United States, in consideration of the relinquishment by said Indians of their lands in Kansas, shall pay annually interest on the amount of money received as proceeds of sales of said lands, at the rate of five per centum, to be expended by the President for the benefit of said Indians, in such manner as he may deem proper. And for this purpose an accurate account shall be kept by the Secretary of the Interior of the money received from sale, and the amount received prior to the 1st day of November of each year shall be the amount upon which the payment of interest shall be based. The proceeds of sale of said land shall be carried to the credit of said Indians on the books of the treasury, and shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent, per annum: Provided that the diminished reserve of said Indians in Kansas shall be surveyed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior as other public lands are surveyed, as soon as the consent of said Indians is obtained as above provided, the expense of said survey to be paid from the proceeds of sale of said lands.

Sec. [13] And be it further enacted, That there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, as compensation to Osages for the stock and farming utensils [illegible] treaty of January eleven, 1839, [illegible] were only in part furnished 20,000, and [illegible] for the saw and grist mill [illegible] which the United States agreed by said treaty to maintain for them fifteen years, and which [illegible] tained five years, $10,000; [illegible] shall be expended, under [illegible] direction of the Secretary of the Interior [illegible] manner; twelve thousand [illegible] agency buildings [illegible] house [illegible] dwellings [illegible] and the remaining eighteen dollars [illegible] school-house and church [illegible] at the new [illegible].

Approved [illegible] 1[illegible]

Notice!

[illegible] cautioned against purchasing [illegible] Promissory Note for one [illegible] by me to [illegible] 1870, and [illegible] the said [illegible] by [illegible]

[illegible] CHAMBERS,

Tucson [illegible] 70.

Notice!

I have this day appointed [illegible] STICKNY my lawful agent to [illegible] business carried on with the SANTA RITA SAW-MILL [illegible] my place and stead [illegible] arrangements made by the said [illegible] STICKNY will [illegible] with the approbation of the undersigned.

[illegible] M. YERBES.

Aug [illegible] 1870. a20tf.

CASH STORE!

I. GOLDBERG, [illegible] P. DRACHMAN, San Francisco.

GOLDBERG & DRACHMAN.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description adapted to every season,

CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and the best California **Wine** and **Brandy**.

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low for cash.

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF,
Tucson, T.
AARON ZECKENDORF LOUIS ZECKENDORF
Albuquerque N. M. No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

[illegible]

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPET
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

HIGHEST

[illegible]

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage [illegible] who favor us [illegible]

A. L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangemnts can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grat, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct. 14, '67.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL, NET weight, as represented. Grocers and Dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Prop's,
60 New Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

PIONEER MILLS!

—:oOo:—

W. BICHARD & Co

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory. tf.

January 22, 1870.

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

—:oOo:—

This Pioneer Establishment keeps fine liquors and cigars.

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

Also

FINE LUNCHES.

tf A. LEVIN & CO.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY & Co.
East side Main street, Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. IV. TUCSON, A. T., SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1871. No 2

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

F. W. DOONER.....EDITOR

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year $7,00
One copy, six months..... $1.[illegible]
One copy for three months..... 2.0[illegible]
Single numbers, each 25
Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

OFFICIAL.

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirtieth eighteen hundred and seventy one, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the naval service of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy one.

For pay of commissioned and warrant officers, and for mileage or transportation of officers traveling under orders, and for pay of the petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys, including those for the engineers' force eight thousand five hundred men, at an average pay of three hundred dollars per annum, seven million dollars

For contingent expenses of the Navy Department, $125 000.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

For Naval Asylum at Philadelphia —For annual repairs of buildings and care of grounds $2,600.

For improvement of cemetery, $500.

For support of the beneficiaries, fifty four thousand dollars; and this and the two preceding sums shall be paid out of the naval pension fund.

For civil establishment at the navy yard, Kittery, New Hampshire —For civil engineer two thousand five hundred dollars; for draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for clerk of pay rolls and mustering clerk, $1 500; for receiver and inspector of stores, $1 500; for clerk to commandant, $1,500, for chief accountant, one thousand eight hundred dollars; gate-keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger at commandant's office, six hundred dollars; making in all fourteen thousand seven hundred dollars,

At the navy yard, Boston, Massachusetts — For civil engineer, $2 500, for draughtsman and clerk for civil engineer, $1400; for clerk of pay rolls and mustering clerk, $1500; for receiver and inspector of stores, $1500; for writer to receiver and inspector of stores, $939, for chief accountant, $1800; for one clerk to commandant $1500; gate keeper and detective, $1000; and for messenger for commandant's office, $600—in all $14 139

At the navy yard, New York city.—For civil engineer, $2500, for draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at $1400 each, for receiver and inspector of stores $1500, for clerk of pay rolls and mustering clerk $1500, for clerk to commandant $1500, for chief accountant $1800, gate-keeper and detective $1000, and for messenger for commandant's office $600, in all $13,200.

At the navy yard Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.—For civil engineer $2000, for draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer $1400 each, for clerk of pay rolls and mustering clerk $1,500, for receiver and inspector of stores 1600, for chief accountant, $1800, gate-keeper and detective $1000, and for messenger to the commandant's office $600—in all $12 700.

At the navy yard, Washington, District of Columbia.—For civil engineer $2000, for clerk and draughtsman to civil engineer at $1400 each, for receiver and inspector of stores $1,500, for clerk of pay rolls and mustering clerk $500, for clerk to commandant $1500, for ch'f accountant $1800, gate keeper and detective $1 00 and for messenger for commandant's office $600, in all $12,700

At the navy yard, Norfolk, Virginia.—For civil engineer $2000, for draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer at $1100 each, for receiver and inspector of stores $1500, for clerk of pay rolls and mustering clerk $1500, for clerk to commandant $1500 gate keeper and detective $1000, and for messenger to commandant's office, $600—in all 10,900.

At the navy yard, Pensacola, Florida —For superintendent of yard improvements $1878, for receiver and inspector of stores $1500, for gate keeper and detective $1000, for messenger for the office of the commandant, six hundred dollars—in all $4,978

At the navy yard, Mare Island, California.—For civil engineer $3000 for assistant civil engineer and draughtsman $1800 for receiver and inspector of stores $1875 for clerk of pay rolls and mustering clerk $1875, for clerk to commandant $1875, for chief accountant, $1875, gate-keeper and detective, $1000 and for messenger for commandant's office $750—in all, $13,875

At the Naval Asylum.—For secretary to the governor $1 00, for steward $750, for matron $3500, for six washers at one hundred and twenty dollars each, for cook one hundred and sixty-eight dollars, for assistant cook, $120 second assistant cook $96, six laundresses at $120, eight scrubbers and house cleaners at $96 each four laborers at two hundred and forty dollars each master-at-arms $300, and coal shed keeper, oral $240—in all 6,142

For contingent expenses of the Bureau of Yards and Docks viz. For freight and transportation of machinery and stores, rating masters, and mustering; books, models, charts and drawing, purchase and repair of fire engines, machinery and patent rights to use the same, repairs on steam engines and attendance on the same; purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and driving teams, wheels for navy yard purposes and tools and repairs for same, postage on letters on public service, and telegrams; furniture for governor mansion house and offices in navy yards; coal and charcoal, candles, oils and gas, cleaning and repairing rooms in the several buildings, attendance on fire engines and apparatus at navy yards; water tax, and for boiling and furnishing, pay for watchmen on the yard, and for flags awnings, and packing boxes, eight thousand dollars

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

For equipment of vessels,—For coal for steamers use, including expenses of transportation storage, labor; hemp and other materials for the manufacture of rope; wire, hides, cordage, canvas, leather, iron, cables, anchors, furniture, cutlery, and hose; and for the payment of labor in equipping vessels and manufacture of articles in the navy yard pertaining to this bureau, one million five hundred thousand dollars

Civil establishment at the navy yard, Kittery —For clerk, in equipment office one thousand four hundred dollars; for store clerk, one thousand one hundred and four dollars; for time clerk one hundred dollars; in all, three thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

At the navy yard Boston —For superintendent of rope walk, $1 900; clerk to same $1,200; clerk in equipment office $1 500, for two store and time clerks, at $1,200 each, in all. $7 000.

At the navy yard, Philadelphia. —For clerk in equipment office $1 400, for one store and one time clerk, at $1 200 each; in all, 3,800.

At the navy yard, Washington —For clerk equipment office, $1 500; and for one store and one time clerk, one at one thousand four hundred dollars, and at one thousand two hundred dollars; in all four thousand one hundred dollars

At the navy yard Brooklyn, New York —For clerk in equipment office, $1 500; and for one store and one time clerk, at $1,200 each, in all. 3,900

At the navy yard, Norfolk —For clerk in equipment office, one thousand one hundred dollars; for store clerk, one thousand one hundred and forty dollars; and for time clerk, [illegible] hundred dollars; in all. 3,140.

At the navy yard, Pensacola.—For equipment office clerk, one thousand three hundred dollars, and for the store clerk, $1200; in all $2500.

At the navy yard Mare Island.—For clerk in equipment office, $1 500; for store clerk, $1,400; and for time clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all four thousand one hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, viz: For freight and transportation of enlisted men, mileage to honorably discharged men, printing, postage, advertising, telegraphing stationery, apprehension of deserters, assistance to vessels in distress, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

For foreign and local pilotage and towage of ships of war, $50 000.

For services and materials in correcting compasses on board ship, and for adjusting and testing compasses on shore, three thousand dollars.

For nautical and astronomical instruments, nautical books, maps, and charts, and sailing directions, and repairs of nautical instruments for ships of war, $10,000.

For books for libraries for ships of war, three thousand dollars

For navy signals and apparatus, namely, signal-lights, lanterns and rockets, including running lights, drawings and engravings for signal books, six thousand dollars.

For compass fittings, including pinnacles, pedestals trioods, and other appendages of ships' compasses, to be made in the yards five thousand dollars,

For logs and other appliances for measuring the ship's way, leads, and other appliances for sounding, three thousand dollars.

For lanterns and lamps and their appendages for general use on board ship, including those for the cabin, ward room, and steerage for the holds and spirit room, for decks and quarter masters' use, six thousand dollars.

For bunting and other materials for flags, and for making and repairing flags of all kinds three thousand dollars.

For oil for ships of war other than that used for the engineer department, candles, when used as a substitute for oil in running lights, for chimneys and wick and soap used in navigation department, forty thousand dollars

For stationery for commanders and navigators of vessels of war five thousand dollars.

For musical instruments and music for vessels of war one thousand dollars

For preparing and publishing charts, sailing books and other hydrographic information, twenty thousand dollars

For steering signals and indicators, and for speaking tubes and gongs, for signals communications on board ships of war, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses of Nautical Almanac:

For pay of computer and clerk for compiling the Nautical Almanac, eighteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For labor, stationery, boxes, expressage, and miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars

For expenses of Naval Observatory, viz:

For pay of one clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For three aids or assistant observer, four thousand dollars.

For regrinding object glass of the great transit circle, eight hundred dollars.

For wages of one instrument maker, one messenger three watchmen, and one porter; for keeping grounds in order and repairs to buildings; for fuel light, and office furniture, and for stationery chemicals for batteries, postage and freight, and all other contingent expenses, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Civil establishment.—For pay of writers and laborers, and for purposes incidental to the support of the civil establishment under this bureau at the several navy yards, twelve thousand dollars

For contingent expenses of the Bureau of Navigation; freight and transportation of navigation materials; instruments, books, and stores; postage and telegraphing on public service; advertising for proposals; purchasing such materials; for [illegible] and navigation offices, six thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

For the [illegible] battery of [illegible] and to meet [illegible] service, seventy thousand dollars

For gunpowder, one hundred thousand dollars,

For fuel and materials necessary in carrying on the mechanical branches of the ordnance department at the navy yards and stations, $75,000.

For labor at navy yards, two hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs to ordnance buildings, magazines, gun parks, machinery, boats, fifteen thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, freight, twenty thousand dollars.

For experiments in ordnance, eight thousand dollars.

For expenses of the torpedo corps, including, viz: the purchase and manufacture of gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, gun-cotton; purchase and manufacture of electrical machines, galvanic batteries, wire purchase of copper, wood, iron, and other materials used in the manufacture of torpedos, with, work on the same, construction of torpedo boats, purchase of coffer works, or hulks, and contingent expenses; labor including one chemist at two thousand dollars, one foreman machinist, at one thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars, and clerk hire; in all, sixty thousand dollars, ten thousand dollars of which may be expended, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, for the payment of services heretofore rendered in the invention and application of the Secretary of the Navy, for the payment of services heretofore rendered in the invention and application of torpedos,

Civil stablishment. For pay of the superintendents and the civil establishment of the several navy yards under this bureau, fifteen thousand dollars.

For contingent expense of the ordnance service of the navy, one thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

For preservation of vessels on the stocks and in ordinary; purchase of materials and stores of all kinds, labor in navy yards and on foreign stations, preservation of material purchase of tools; wear, tear, and repair of vessels afloat; discharge of liabilities, and general maintenance of the navy, as follows:

For expenses of receiving ships, fifty thousand dollars

For preservation of iron-clad vessels, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For coast defense and practise vessels, eighty thousand dollars

For tools and machinery in navy yards, $100,000

For sheds over timber, and over ships, $100,000.

For repairs of vessels abroad, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For transportation, $50,000.

For materials by contract $1,000,000.

For materials by purchase, $250,000

For labor in navy yards and on foreign stations, two million dollars.

For purchase and preservation of timber and general maintenance of the navy, eight hundred thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to discharge liabilities provided for by contracts made previous to March four, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, five hundred and fifteen thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars and ninety two cents for so much thereof as may be necessary: Provided, That before paying the claim of the Corliss Steam Engine Company; the Secretary of the Navy shall cause a re-examination of said claim to be made by the law officers of the Navy Department, and two competent engineers to be detailed for for that purpose, who shall deduct from the contract price with said steam engine company whatever sum it would have cost said company to have completed their said contract.

Civil establishment at the navy yard, Kittery.—For assistant naval constructor, two thousand dollars: clerk of storehouses, one thousand five hundred dollars inspector of timber, draughtsman, clerk to naval constructor, time clerk, and superintendent of floating docks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; ten thousand five hundred dollars.

At the navy yard, Boston.—For assistant naval constructor, two thousand dollars: clerk to naval constructor, one thousand four hundred dollars; clerk of storehouses and time clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars each; [illegible] at one thousand two hundred dollars each, at one thousand [illegible] dollars; in all, ten thousand three hundred dollars.

At the navy yard, Brooklyn, New York.—For assistant naval constructor, two thousand dollars; draughtsman to naval constructor, $1,400; clerk to naval constructor, inspector of timber, and time clerk, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; second clerk to naval constructor, and clerk of storehouses, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; $10,300.

At the navy yard, Philadelphia.—For assistant naval constructor, $2,000; clerk of storehouses, one thousand five hundred dollars; inspector of timber, draughtsman for naval constructor, clerk to naval constructor, time clerk, and superintendent of floating dock, at $1,400 each; in all, $10,500.

At the navy yard Washington.—For assistant naval constructor, $2,000; clerk of storehouses $1,400, inspector of timber, clerk to naval constructor, and time clerk, at $1,200 each; in all, 7,000.

At the navy yard, Norfolk.—For assistant naval constructor, $2,000; draughtsman to naval constructor, and clerk of storehouses, at $1,400, and time clerk, $1,200, in all, 6,000.

At the navy yard, Pensacola.—For clerk of storehouses, one thousand two hundred dollars.

At the Navy yard Mare Island.—For assistant naval constructor, $2,000, draughtsman to naval constructor, one thousand four hundred dollars; inspector of timber, clerk, of storehouses, clerk to naval constructor, superintendent of floating dock, and time clerk, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; $10,900.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

For repairs of machinery of steamers, boilers, instruments, tools, labor, transportation, materials, stores, one million dollars: Provided, That no part of this appropriation, shall be expended on account of naval engines contracted for during the war;

Civil establishment at the navy yard, Kittery.—For draughtsman, clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer, and store clerk, at $1600; clerk to chief engineer, and store clerk, at $1,400 each; and time clerk, at $1,200; in all, $5,600.

At the navy yard, Boston.—draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer, and store clerk, at $1,400 each; and time clerk, at $1,200; $5,600.

At the navy yard, New York.—For draughtsman, $1,600, clerk to chief engineer, and store clerk, $1,400 each, and time clerk at one thousand two hundred dollars; $5,600.

At the navy yard, Philadelphia.—For draughtsman, $1,600, clerk to chief engineer, and store clerk; at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time clerk, at $1,200, in all, $5,600.

At the navy yard, Washington.—For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer, and store clerk, at $1,400 each, and time clerk, $1,200 in all, $5,600.

At the navy yard, Norfolk.—For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars, clerk to chief engineer, and store clerk, at $1,100 each: and time clerk, $1,200 in all, $5,600.

At the navy yard, Pensacola.—For clerk of store houses, one, thousand two hundred dollars.

At the navy yard, Mare Island.—For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer, and store clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars each, and time clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

For provisions for the officers, seamen, and marines, including commutation of the spirit ration, and water for ships, $781,050

For pay of the civil establishment at the several navy yards, under this bureau:

At navy yard, Boston.—Two writers, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents each; in all, two thousand and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents.

At the navy yard, New York.—Two writers, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents each; assistant inspector of provisions and clothing, $1,878; one writer to inspector of provisions and clothing, $1,017 25; assistant superintendent of mills, $939; in all, $5,868.75.

At the navy yard, Philadelphia.—Two writers, at $1,017.25 each; in all, $2,34.50.

At the navy yard, Washington.—Writer, $1,017.25 in all, $1,017.25.

For the navy yard, Norfolk.—Writer, $1,017.25; in all, $1,017.25.

At the navy yard, Mare Island.—Two writers, first at $1,017 25, and second at $1,295.65; in all, $2,302.75.

At the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.—Paymaster's assistant at Naval Asylum, one thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses: For freight and transportation to foreign and home stations; candles; fuel; interior alterations and fixtures in inspection buildings; tools and repairing same at eight inspectors; telegrams; postages and express charges; tolls, ferriages, and car tickets; ice; and incidental labor not chargeable to other appropriations, seventy-five thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

For support of the Medical department, for surgeons' necessaries for vessels in commission, navy yards, naval stations, marine corps, coast survey, not including the families of officers on shore stations, fifty-one thousand dollars.

For necessary repairs of naval laboratory, hospitals, and appendages, including roads, wharves out-houses, steam-heating apparatus, sidewalks, fences gardens, and farms, plumbers, and masons' work, painting, glazing, and outfits of hospital at Annapolis and Mary Island, when completed, forty thousand dollars.

For pay of civil establishment under this bureau at the several navy hospitals and navy yards, $50,000.

For contingencies, $30,000.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

For pay of professors and others: Four profesors, viz; of French, of Spanish, one of chemistry, and of ethics and English studies, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, seven thousand two hundred dollars; *nineteen* [eighteen] assistant professors, viz: five of French, two of Spanish, three of ethics and English studies, three of mathematics, one of astronomy, navigation, one of natural and experimental philosophy, and three of drawing, at one thousand four hundred dollars each, $25,200; sword-master, at $1,200, and two assistants, at $1,000 each $3,200; boxing-master and gymnast, $1,200; assistant librarian and secretary, at $1,400 each. $2,800; three clerks to superintendent, one at $1200, one at $1,000, and one at $800, three thousand dollars; clerk to commandant of midshipmen, one thousand dollars; two clerks to paymaster, one at one thousand dollars, and one at six hundred dollars, one thousand six hundred dollars; commissary at two hundred eighty-eight dollars, messenger to superintendent at five hundred and eighty dollars, and cook at three hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents, one thousand one hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty cents; armorer at five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents, quarter gunner at four hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents, and gunner's mate at four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents, one thousand four hundred and eight dollars and fifty cents; coxswain at four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents, and three seamen in departments of seamanship, at $349 50 each, $1,518; band-master at $528, and eighteen first class musicians at 83 18 each $6,792; seven second class musicians at $300 each, and two drummers and one fifer (first class) at $318 each, $2 114, in all $53,-850

For pay of one captain of the watch, $912. 50.

Four watchmen, at $2.25 per day each.

Foreman at the the gas and steam-heating works, at four dollars per day: ten attendants at the gas and steam-heating works, at academy and school ships, one at three dollars and twenty-five cents per day, three at three dollars per day each, and six at $2.50 per day each; three joiners, two painters and two masons at $3.50 per day each; tinner, gas-fitter and blacksmith, at three dollars per day each; making in all $27,831.25

For pay of one mechanic at work-shop, at $2 25 per day.

Master laborer to keep public grounds in order, at two dollars and twenty-eight cents per day; fourteen laborers, three at $2 per day; fourteen laborer to superintendent, $2-28 per day; four attendants at recreation roms, library, chapel, and officers, at $20 per month each; twenty servants to keep in order midshipmen's quarters and public buildings, at twenty dollars per month each; making in all $17,462.75.

For pay in department of steam engineering one machinist at $3.50 per day; and one machinist at three dollars per day; one blacksmith, one boiler-maker, one pattern-maker, and one molder, at $3 per day each, and two laborers at one dollar and seventy-five cents per day each; making in all eight thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For repairs and improvements of public buildings, $10,000

For contingent expenses:

For material for heating and lighting the accademy and school-ship's quarters, $20,-000.

For purchase of books for the library, $2,-000.

For stationery, blank-books, maps, and models, $3,500.

For expenses of the board of visitors $2,-000,

For postage, $750.

For furniture and fixtures for public buildings, two thousand dollars.

For expenses in the astronomical and philosophical department, $500.

For the purchase of steam machinery, steam pipe and fixtures, rent of building freight, cartage, water, musical instruments, uniforms for band, telegraphing, and repairs of all kinds, and incidental labor not applicable to any other appropriation, thirty five thousand dollars.

For rent of quarters, for foreman of gas and steam heating works, one hundred and eighty dollars.

For engineers' stores, in department of enginery, $500.

For material for repair of steam machinery, $1,000.

MARINE CORPS.

For pay and subsistence of officers of the marine corps, and for pay of non-commissioned officers, musicans, privates, and others of the corps, $731,467.17.

For provisions, one hundred and thirty-five thousand nine hundred and ninety-one dollars and seventy cents.

For clothing, fifty thousand dollars.

For fuel twenty six thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

For military stores, viz: For pay of mechanics, repair or arms, purchase of accouterments, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments, seven thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers and their servants, and troops, and for expenses of recruiting, fifteen thousand dollars.

For repairs of barracks, and rent of officers, where there are no public buildings, ten thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz: Freight, ferriage, toll, cartage, wharfage, purchase and repair of boats; compensation of judge advocates; per diem for attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, and for constant labor; house rent in lieu of quarters and commutation for quarters to officers on ship-board; burial of deceased marines; printing, stationery postage, telegraphing, apprehension of deserters; oil, candles, gas: repairs of gas and water fixtures; water rent, forage straw, barrack furniture; furniture for officers' quarters, bed sacks, wrapping paper, oil-cloth, crash, rope, twine, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenters' tools; keep of a horse for the messenger; repairs to fire-engines, purchase and repair of engine hose, purchase of lumber for benches, mess tables, bunks, repairs to public carryall; purchase and repair of harness: purchase and repair of handcarts and wheelbarrows, scavengering, purchase and repair of galleys: cooking stoves, ranges, stoves where there are no grates, gravel for parade grounds repair of pumps: furniture for staff and commanding officers' offices, brushes, brooms, budkets, paving, and for other purposes, fifty thousand dollars.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JANUARY 21.....1871.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Governor read his message in the presence of a large audience, at the court house on Saturday It is a pretty sensible document; exactly reiterating the views heretofore set forth by the Arizonan, regarding the Pima reservation, the Apache question, and a few other subjects. It recommends the adoption of a registry law, as the only means by which the purity of elections can be preserved. Although the governor, at the late election, showed himself otherwise than friendly to the purity of the ballot box, (we refer to his counterfeiting of tickets at Prescott), he acted prudently in recommending a measure which he well knew needed not his recommendation to cause its proper consideration by the Legislature The adoption of a registry law was a foregone conclusion,

Whoever wrote his recommendation with regard to grand juries evidently brought the governor to the verge of an awkward position Considered separately it is so strange, so inconsistent and so seemingly absurd that we must not pass it over. Here it is in full:

One of the most burthensome expenses of our county governments is that of the grand juries The expense of summoning a grand jury, the fees of its members, attendance upon their deliberations, and after long delays between the apprehension of the accused and his presentation or acquittal, involve an expense that severely burthens the people with taxation, and often cause so much delay that the witness cannot be found, and frequently results in great hardship to the accused. In my judgment the necesoity which originated and led to the adoption of the grand jury system does not exist among a free people possessing equal rights. I call your attention to the subject with a view to your examination of it, and determination whether any change can be effected consistent with the constitution and laws of the United States

But we do not feel disposed to criticise further, a document which has so many redeeming features as we find presented in this message. It is infinitely better than we had expected to find it, and does not reflect discredit upon the heads wherein it originated.

The project of navigating the air has not yet been abandoned by the geniuses of San Francisco. A man named Morrow has invented a machine, (or rather, he has improved upon the invention of Marriot,) which was put upon trial some two weeks ago and gave much satisfaction. The Chronicle thus describes the machine:

In shape and general appearance it is not unlike Marriot's "Avitor," which was on exhibition a year or more since at the Pavilion. The difference consists in the omission of the planes, or wings, and rudder, and in the fan paddles being mounted upon moveable instead of permanently situated axles. The length is 27 feet, with an extreme depth and beam of 10 feet. Two small engines provide the power for the fan wheels.

The trial was quite satisfactory in its results. Steam being up and the receiver charged with hydrogen gas, the machine was cut loose and immediately rose in the air, propelling herself a distance of 600 or 700 feet, her machinery acting perfectly.

TWO "SNAIX."

We were somewhat surprised upon learning from good authority, last week, that the bogus democrats had declared themselves ready to unite with the uncompromising, in the work of effecting a stable party organization, and had almost reached the conclusion, that viewing the iniquity of their past career, they sought but the opportunity to embrace reformation, if such they could do and escape whatever of censure their owners might feel disposed to hurl after them. Recent developments, however, put the whole matter in a new light, and go to show that though disgraceful their conduct in the past, their prospective career is yet more infamous. They have actually entered upon an election project. Two of the most barefaced and shameless of the apostate band ask to be leaders of the *Democracy under GOV SAFFORD* Can anything be more shallow, more contemptible, more servile? The two men who endeavor to perfect this disgraceful dodge are known to you all, democrats of Pima; are suspected by you all; as men without principle are despised by you all, let them be excluded from your convention when the same shall be holden. Democracy under Safford! What will come next? athematics by a donkey, or a prayer meeting with a monkey in the pulpit? Either seems possible from analogy.

"HOME AGAIN."

With this issue we conclude the publication of those everlasting laws, which for more than half a year, have rendered our otherwise entertaining and instructive little sheet, so insipid and uninteresting. We hope to live a good, long life—both ourself and the ARIZONAN—but if we ever undertake to publish the laws of another session of Congress in a 16 column newspaper, then we deserve to perish together

It has been the proud boast of our singularly-constituted local contemporary that at this stage it would remain without a rival, but we cannot afford, after a sojournment of so many years among them, to surrender the good-looking, affectionate and dear people of Southern Arizona to the mercy of such a jack daw publication as the *Citizen* We will just live 'for the fun of the thing' if we can't do so for the profit; and as a proof of our sincerity and determination to eventally vanquish the disreputable opposition of Wasson the "shootist," we will just mention the fact that we have ordered a full supply of printing material from San Francisco. Altho' we are "but a boy," with a face unshriveled through the influence of meditative meanness, we will challenge the ability of the hoary and withered philosopher (?) of the *Citizen*, and leave an intelligent public to judge between the merits of our respective newspapers, in future.

Department Headquarters.

We have been informed that orders have been received here, from Washington, locating the headquarters of the Department of Southern California and Arizona at Drum Barracks, near the harbor of Wilmington, in this county. The headquarters will remain here during the winter months, and the summer will be passed at Prescott, Arizona. In consequence of this order, some improvements will be made in the barracks, to afford suitable accommodations for the Staff officers.

The officers at Head-quarters are:—Gen. Stoneman, commanding the Department; Gen. C. H Tompkins, Quartermaster General; Surgeon E. F. Baily, Medical Director; Gen. Cogswell, Inspector General. The Commissary General has not, we believe, been yet nominated.

Gen. Stoneman intends shortly to make another inspection of the various military posts in Arizona, in which he will be accompanied by his Staff. —*L. A. Star.*

Notice!

I have this day appointed D. H. STICKNY my lawful Agent, to attend to all business connected with the SANTA RITA SAW-MILL, in my place and stead. Any arrangements made by the said D. H. STICKNY will meet with the approbation of the undersigned.

T. M. YLLERNO.

Aug. 15, 1870. a20tf

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JANUARY 21.....1871.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Communicated.

Tucson, Jan. 19th, 1870.

Ma. Editor: Permit me through the columns of your paper to make a candid representation of the underhand proceedings of the Legislature cliique. During this second week of its session but little has been accomplished either for the honor or the good of the Territory. I would not wan to only impeach the honor of any honorable member of this body, but candor compels me to note certain of its proceedings. On Thursday of last week they elected their chief clerk in the House. The question of assistant clerk was upon the motion of Dr. Goodwin, postponed till Saturday. But the particular point at which I wish to arrive is this, the subsequent action of the chief clerk elect. This was M. W. T. Boyd,, who was unanimously chosen by that body, and who resigned on Wednesday last. Why was this, unless the reason I divine be true, viz: that he would not appoint Wasson as assistant clerk? Such, I am credibly informed is the fact; and he thereby entailed the animosity of a clique who are trying to engineer the present Legislature. This clique is composed of men, a few men, who imagine themselves perfect Solons, but who are only the ignorant satellites of "Slippery Dick," otherwise Dick McCormick. If, as I have heard stated and as I think, the chief clerk has exhibited the manhood attributed to him, then all honor to him. Too much praise cannot be accorded to the delegation from Yavapai county. Gentlemen you hands are washed clean of this dirt matter, and I am proud to make this acknowledgement for the reason that you constitute the only Democratic element and the entire talent in both houses—a fact acknowledged upon the street by men of all classes, daily. Why have they given the power to appoint his assistant, to the new chief clerk, McCauley the infamous, when the same power was denied to the gentleman first chosen clerk and who resigned his position from a high sense of honor. The answer is plain, because the chief clerk Mr. Boyd would not appoint Mr. Wasson, of the Citizen, as his assistant. Yet such is the action of the present body, I mean of the majority; for too much honor cannot be given the Yavapai delegation who are truly democratic and constitute the only intellect worth speaking of in either house; for I am aware that their hands are washed clean of the dirty job.

Jeffersonian.

A band of Apaches, on Thursday last, swooped down upon a herd of fifty horses belonging to the Papagos, and dashed off with the booty toward the mountains. One hundred and fifty braves immediately saddled up their mustangs, and armed with every implement of destruction from the newest style of rifle to veritable war clubs, set out in pursuit.

They have not yet returned, nor will they return until they shall have recovered their stock and punished the thieves—which they are quite certain to do.

Gov. Safford is in favor of having the prisoners, in the county jail, boarded by the sheriff at the rate of $1.50 per man per day, rather than by contract at the rate of 95 cents per man per day—not because he does not acknowledge the economy and wisdom of the contract system, but because he don't happen to like the political views of the contractor, who is a man possessing mind and principle that outsiders may not use. In this matter the supervisors acted for the public good. And it is well that our petty governor can do no more than grin and bear it. Let him take a piece of good advice: as he is not a taxpayer, to keep a little proboscis out of our county affairs.

"The Golden Era," of San Francisco, is one of the spiciest, most interesting instructive and entertaining weekly journals in the whole coutry. Its articles are all original, fascinating and edifying, and the most matter-of-fact individual will be the loser of having read them.

A petition has been in circulation during the week, the object of which is to have the death sentence of Anthony Dorman commuted to imprisonment for life. It has received many signers and will probably accomplish the purpose designed.

Chas. P. Duffey, counselor-at-law, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, on Wednesday.

We have received the Minor calendar for 1871. The style and workmanship displayed in this book's gift to subscribers are such as might reflect credit upon a more pretentious office than that of the Miner.

Corn was brought to town on Sunday, that a train of wagons was attacked by Indians between Gila and Salt rivers. Two Mexicans reported killed. We have not learned any of the particulars.

Setting Her Back:—Dr. Alsap, of Phœnix, a member of the Legislature from Yavapai, relates rather an amusing incident which came under his observation while on his way to Tucson, a few weeks since. As he approached Maricopa Wells, he saw two Maricopa squaws, a few rods in advance, step to one side of the road and assist each other in removing the ponderous baskets of grain with which they were freighted. Freed from their burthens, one laid herself flat upon the ground with face downwards, when the other mounted on her back and walked several times back and forth, the whole length of her spine. After the lapse of a few minutes the pedestrian descended from her human pathway, and stretching herself upon the ground, a la mode, was in turn traversed by her companion—after which the baskets were replaced and the journey resumed in a business-like manner. The doctor being of a naturally observing turn of mind, drove up and indicated his wish to have the performance explained, and after much difficulty learned that the burthen, which is borne partly upon the head and partly upon the shoulders, is liable at times to produce a severe pain in the spine, and that the same is readily removed by the performance described. This, as a remedy, he believes, beats the great Blood Purifier of California, "Yerba San ," all to shame.

United States Mail,

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMET,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30th, 1870.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 o'clock p. m. of March 1st 1871, (to be decided by the 30th), for carrying the mails of the United States from July 1st, 1871, to June 30, 1874, on the following routes in the Territory Arizona, and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified, viz:

No. 17213 From Blue Water to Florence, 18 miles and back, once a week
Leave Blue Water Saturday at 8 a. m;
Arrive at Florence by 12 m;
Leave Florence Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Blue Water by 5 p. m.

17214 From Sacatone to Florence 22 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Sacatone Fridays at 7 a m;
Arrive at Florence by 5 p m;
Leave Florence Saturday at 7 a m
Arrive at Sacatone by 5 p m.

17215 From Pima Village to Phœnix, 36 miles and back, once a week
Leave Pima Village Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Phœnix by 7 p. m;
Leave Phœnix Thursday at 7 a m,
Arrive at Pima Village by 7 p m.

17216 From Maricopa Wells to Phœnix, 25 miles and back once a week.
Leave Maricopa Wells Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Phœnix by 6 p m;
Leave Phœnix Tuesday at 8 a m
Arrive at Maricopa Wells by 6 p m.

For forms of proposal, guarantee, and certificate, and also for instructions to be embraced in the contract, &c., see advertisement of Sept. 30, 1869 & of this date, inviting proposals for mail service in Nevada Utah & Colorado, to be found at the principal post offices.

Bids should be sent in sealed envelopes, superscribed, "Mail proposals, Territory of Arizona," and addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL
Postmaster General.

j11t4

J F. Bennet & Co.—S. O. M. & Express Co.. are now running a 2-horse vehicle three times a week from

TUCSON

TO

THE BURRO MINES

Where they connect with Coaches from all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua, and the Eastern States.

Particular attention given to express matter and comfort of passengers.

Office at Lesinsky & Co's Store.

Tucson, Jan 8, 1870. tf.

JNO. S. ELDER

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,

North Side, Court-House Plaza,

TUCSON.

THOS. P. DUFFIELD.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.

Office in Warner's Building
TUCSON, A. T.

F. M. HODGES
MAIN STREET
TUCSON A. T.

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of the best brand of liquors and cigars.

THE STEVENS'

HOUSE!

MAIN STREET,

TUCSON, A. T.

A FIRST-CLASS

HOTEL,

OFFERING

Every Accommodation

TO

TRAVELLERS

OR

ANY OTHER MAN.

The building is the same heretofore known as

"THE HODGES HOUSE,"

and recently advertised as

"LEVIN'S HOTEL.

BEDROOMS

of every size from the dimensions of an ordinary

CHICKEN-COOP

to those of a

CORRAL!—

Neatly furnished, warmed and ventilated always ready to receive guests.

Baths

[illegible] extra charge: the party [illegible] yard.

THE TABLE

[illegible]

No better fare out this side of Bruno.

BANK OF SAN DIEGO!

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

Carroncy, Government Vouchers, Gold Dust and Exchange bought.

DRAFTS

On San Francisco and Eastern cities sold.
Money loaned—Interest paid on time deposits.
s10m3

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR STORE.

BY

J. GOLDTREE

Main Stre[illegible] N, A. T

Dealer in Wines & Liquors.

Has just received from San Francisco a large assortment of Wines and Liquors consisting of.

C. D. Whisky	Fine Hennessy Brandy
A. A. A. "	" French Cognac "
O. K. B. "	" Peach "
Old Rye "	Holland & Old Tom gin
Bourbon "	

WINES.

Champagne, Claret, Port Sherry, Angelica—also Piying card and the best brands of cigars

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INDEPENDENT

BUTCHER SHOP.

DOSS BUILDING

South of Hodge's Saloon.

Mutton, Pork, Head-Cheese and Sausage always on hand.

HENRY GLASSMAN.

Oct. 15 tf.

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA

STAGE COMPANY

THE undersigned are running a 4-horse Passenger Coach from Tucson By way of the Burro Silver Mines to La Mesilla, New Mexico—Connecting at La Mesilla with coaches for all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua and the Eastern states.

Particular attention paid to Express Matter and comfort of passengers.

DAVIS & COSGROV
Proprietors,

Free! Freee!

The best institution ever opened to the public in Arizona is the

STEVENS HOUSE

Lunches

FREE

AT THE BAR.

ERNEST A. ERLANDSON,

General Importing, Shipping and Commission

MERCHANT,

Consignments solicited.

Orders for the purchase and sale of [illegible]

Office Merchants Exchange San Francisco, Cal

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirteenth day of June, 1870, the annual pay of the officers of the navy in the active list shall be as follows:

The Admiral, thirteen thousand dollars.

The Vice-Admiral, when at sea, nine thousand; on shore duty eight thousand dollars; on leave or waiting orders six thousand dollars.

Rear-admirals, when at sea, six thousand dollars, on shore duty, five thousand dollars, on leave or waiting orders four thousand dollars.

Commodores when at sea, five thousand dollars; on shore duty four thousand dollars; on leave or waiting orders, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

Captains when at sea, four thousand five hundred dollars, on shore duty three thousand dollars, on leave or waiting orders, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Commanders when at sea, three thousand five hundred dollars; on shore duty, three thousand dollars, on leave or waiting orders two thousand three hundred dollars.

Lieutenant commanders during the first four years after the date of commission, when at sea two thousand eight hundred dollars; on shore duty, two thousand four hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, two thousand dollars.

Masters, during first five years after date of commission, when at sea, one thousand eight hundred dollars; on shore duty, one thousand five hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Ensigns, during the first five years after date of commission, when at sea, one thousand two hundred dollars; on shore duty, one thousand dollars; on leave or awaiting orders, one thousand dollars.

Midshipmen, after graduation, when at sea one thousand dollars: on shore duty, eight hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders six hundred dollars.

Mates, when at sea, nine hundred dollars; on shore duty seven hundred dollars: on leave or waiting orders, five hundred dollars.

Fleet surgeons, fleet paymasters and fleet engineers, four thousand four hundred dollars.

Surgeons paymasters, and chief engineers when at sea, two thousand eight hundred dollars, on shore duty two thousand four hundred dollars, on leave or waiting orders, two thousand dollars.

Passed assistant surgeons, passed assistant paymasters and first assistant engineers, when at sea two thousand dollars; on shore duty one thousand eight hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, one two sand five hundred dollars.

Assistant surgeons, assistant paymasters and second assistant engineers, during the first five years after date of appointment, when at sea one thousand seven hundred dollars, on shore duty one thousand four hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, one thousand dollars.

Naval constructors during the first five years after date of appointment, when on duty three thousand two hundred dollars, on leave or waiting orders two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Assistant naval constructors, during the first four years of service after date of appointment, when on duty two thousand dollars, on leave or waiting orders one thousand five hundred dollars.

Carpenters, when at sea two thousand five hundred dollars, on shore duty two thousand dollars, on leave or waiting orders, one thousand six hundred dollars.

Professors of mathematics and civil engineers, when on duty, two thousand four hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers, when at sea one thousand two hundred dollars; on shore duty nine hundred dollars, on leave or waiting orders, seven hundred dollars.

Secretaries to Admiral and Vice-Admiral, each two thousand five hundred dollars; to commanders of squadrons, two thousand dollars.

Secretary of the naval academy, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Clerks to commanders of squadrons and commandants of vessels $750, first clerk to commandants of navy yards $1500, second clerks to commandants of navy yards, one thousand two hundred dollars, clerks to commandants of naval stations $700, clerks to paymasters at navy yards $1,200 to paymasters of receiving ships at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia $1600, to paymasters of other receiving ships, on vessels of first rate of the Naval Academy, and at the naval asylum, $1,300; to fleet paymasters and paymasters of vessels of second rate, one thousand one hundred dollars; for inspectors in charge of provisions and clothing at the navy yards $1,600.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the prescribed in next preceding section shall be full and entire compensation of the several officers named, and no additional compensation shall be made in favor of any of said officers on any account whatever, and all laws or parts of laws authorizing any such allowance shall, on the first day of July, 1870, be repealed: but this shall not be construed as repealing existing laws allowing rations and traveling expenses to officers. And from and after the thirtieth day of June, 1870, so much of the fourth section of the act approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirty, 1863, and for other purposes, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That no officer of the navy shall, because of misconduct, be placed on the retired list; but he shall be brought to trial by court-martial for such misconduct, nor shall any lieutenant commander, lieutenant, master, ensign, midshipman, passed assistant surgeon, paymaster, or assistant engineer on the retired list, except on account of physical or mental disability.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted that any officer of the navy on the active list below the grade of commander, who upon examination for promotion shall not be found professionally qualified, shall be suspended from promotion for one year, with corresponding loss of date, when he shall be re-examined and in case of his failure upon re-examination, he shall be dropped from the service.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That no promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander shall be made until the number in said grade shall be reduced below eighty; and hereafter 80 shall be the number allowed by law on said list, and when the number of lieutenant commanders shall have been so reduced, section five of the Act to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers of the navy, approved July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty six shall stand repealed.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the number of masters and ensigns on the active list, authorized by laws is hereby fixed and established at one hundred in each grade; and the ensigns shall hereafter be steerage officers, unless assigned to duty as watch and division officers, but this shall not be construed as vacating the commission of any master or ensign now in the service.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That until the number of passed assistant paymasters shall have been reduced below thirty there shall be no promotion to that grade; and after such reduction shall have taken place the number in such grade shall not exceed thirty.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted that the students in the Naval Academy shall hereafter be styled cadet midshipmen, and they shall be selected and appointed as prescribed in the second section of the 'Act to amend an act in addition to the navy,' passed March two, 1861; but this shall not be construed to authorize the appointment of cadet midshipmen from the enlisted boys enlisted in the navy.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted that all acts or parts of acts authorizing the appointment of temporary acting officers in the navy, except the same are, hereby, repealed, except so as to assistant surgeons.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That summary courts-martial may be ordered upon petty officers and persons of inferior ratings by the commandants of navy yards, naval stations, and marine barracks, and with the effect provided for and specified in the 'Act to provide a more efficient discipline in the navy,' approved March 2, 1859.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted that the Joint resolution to regulate the settlement of accounts of disbursing officers, approved March two, 1867, shall not be construed to apply to disbursing officers of the navy; but such officers shall render their accounts at the same periods required before the passage of said joint resolution.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the chiefs of bureaus in the Navy Department shall be entitled to the pay of commodore on shore duty, and if retired from said office by reason of age or length of service, to the retired pay of that grade.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That expenses incurred by any officer of the navy for necessaries and medical attendance shall be allowed and settled where the same were incurred while he was on duty, and the same could not have been had from naval supplies, or the attendance of a naval medical officer could not have been had. Nor shall any funeral expenses of a naval officer who died in the United States, or expenses of travel to attend the funeral of an officer who died more than ten miles from his home at the time of his decease, be allowed, but when an officer dies on duty away from his home and family, the expenses of his funeral, not exceeding one month's pay of the deceased, may be allowed upon vouchers to be approved by the commander of the squadron or vessel upon whose books the name of the deceased was borne at the time of his decease, and the same may be paid from the appropriation for pay of the navy.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That upon the recommendation of the Naval Observatory, the President is hereby authorized to contract for the construction of a reflecting telescope of the largest size of American manufacture, at a cost not exceeding eighty thousand dollars, and the sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for a part payment therefor.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 15, 1870.

CASH STORE!

I. GOLDBERG, Tucson. — P. DRACHMAN, San Francisco.

GOLDBERG & DRACHMAN.

North-east corner Main and Vine sts TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description adapted to every season,

CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC

—also—

A large stock of Old Rye Whiskey and the best California Wine and Brandy.

—likewise—

A large stock of [illegible] which they offer at LOWEST CHARGES and [illegible] which we offer for cash or [illegible] We achieve our cash sales and sell our goods remarkably low for cash.

n12

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF, Tucson, T.

AARON ZECKENDORF, Albuquerque N. M. — LOUIS ZECKENDORF, No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL

DEALERS IN

CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
CIGARS
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c. &

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods and keeping in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as a source of supply to our well assorted stock especially suited for their market, and we confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

[illegible]

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

[illegible]

A. L. ZECKENDORF.

Tucson, A. T. & April 1, 1869

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grat, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct. 14, '67.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality. We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL, NET weight, as represented. Grocers and Dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Prop'g,
69 New Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

PIONEER MILLS!

W. BICHARD & Co.

ADAMSVILLE, A. T

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory.

January 22, 1870

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAMS

Main Street, Adamsville

This Pioneer Establishment keeps [illegible] liquors and cigars.

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

CALIFORNIA BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

WINE & LIQUORS.

of A. GELVIN & CO.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well selected STOCK OF MEN'S HANDSOME GROCERIES, &c. also, best EL PASO WHISKEY and WINES, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY & Co.
East side Main street, Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. IV. TUCSON, A. T., SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1871. No 3

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

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One copy for three months..... 2,00
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Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

LITTLE BLUNDERS.

I have a cheerful word to-day
My modest friend, for you,
About those awkward little things
We sometimes say and do;
Ne'er let a harmless blunder tinge,
Your manly cheek with shame;
You'r not alone in such mistakes,
For thousands do the same.

Now, should you woo a lady fair,
And think her warm and true,
But learn some day, to your surprise,
The same was all in you;
Then laugh you, too, if others laugh,
And crush chagrin and shame;
For greater men than you and I
Have done the very same.

Or should you hope to charm the town
With sweet, poetic [illegible],
And when the grand stamp is put,
Get laughed [illegible] your pains,
Stand up before the witty world;
You've still your honest name,
Don't care a pin; a host of men
Have done the very same.

Or if to some imagined friend
Your tal of woe you bring,
And 'stead of sympathy or aid
Receive the scorpion's sting:
While learning to be more discreet,
Mind not the grief and shame,
For shrewd and honest men, my friend,
Have done the very same.

In short, whate'er your blunders be,
Hide not an honest face;
Yet try to act in word and deed,
With dignity and grace;
But when the thing is said or done,
Think not of shame or blame,
But rather say, "Why should I fret?
Good men have done the same."

But should you ever slight the source
Whence truth and justice spring,
And from your manhood stoop to do
A mean, unworthy thing,
Then hide your face from heaven and earth,
And weep for very shame;
For Nature's honest man, my friend,
Has rarely done the same.

Military Matters in Arizona.

[Dispatch to the New York World.]

Washington, Dec. 27, 1870.—The report of Colonel George Stoneman Twenty-first Infantry, commanding the Department of Arizona, was received too late at the War Department for publication with the report of the Secretary of War. Colonel Stoneman says he made a thorough inspection of the whole Department of Arizona, and a careful examination of all the points of importance within its limits as far as time and circumstances would allow. He assumed command on the third of May, 1870, at which time there were eighteen posts in the Department, and since then three of these have been discontinued. He now recommends the concentration of troops at eight posts, that the quartermasters' depots, except Yuma, be broken up and the civil employes discharged. This, he says will increase the the efficiency of the command, and aid the Department Commander very much in his efforts to reduce the current expenses of the Department. The posts thus reduced in number, there would remain Camps Verde, Thomas, Grant, Bowie, Hualpai Date Creek, Mojave and Yuma, and their importance would, in his opinion, be in the order in which they are named. The first three are located in the heart of hostile Indians. The next three are located in three of the greatest mail routes and highways through the Territory, and the last two are infantry posts and are located on the Colorado river, and have control over the River Indians. Col. Stoneman says: "The posts and depots recommended to be discontinued are expensive, and can be dispensed with advantageously to the Government, and without other detriment than a pecuniary one to the people of the Territory in their immediate vicinity, who, of course, will object, as they will be unable, as heretofore, to dispose of their hay, grain, etc, to the Government, at the usual exorbitant prices."

Speaking of the reasons given for the discontinuance of several posts, he says that in on one instance a site was selected so disadvantageous that the amount of labor expended in providing comfortable quarters for one company would have, under a more judicious selection, been sufficient to have comfortably established any two company post. The same is true of the selection of Fort Whipple, originally located as a protection for the residence of the Governor of Arizona. The expenditure of money that the establishment and maintenance of this post has entaled upon the Government, is scarcely creditable if half what is stated is true. After alluding to the cost of keeping up several posts, the use of which has long since ceased to be a necessity, he says that the most rigid economy has been practiced, the purchase of forage limited, and purchase of lime, coal and fuel stopped at all points not depots; and the current expenses of posts, confined to the pay of the authorized number of civil employes and men on extra duty, and in some cases this reduction has been from thousands to as many hundreds. Col. Stoneman next alluded to the efforts of the constructors to take advantage of the situation of the troops and demand the most exorbitant prices for fuel, forage and beef. The order requiring all transaction throughout the department to be carried on upon a currency basis will be hereafter enforced. The class of quartermaster's stores furnished the Government for the use of troops in this department appears to be on a par with the supplies furnished the poor Indian. "Take, for example, oak lumber, sent out for the purpose of repairing wagons, etc. In some cases, observation authorizes me to state that, instead of good, tough white oak having been furnished, the poorest kind of red-oak, fit only for firewood, has been supplied. The sequence is, breakages are frequent, repairs constant, consumption consequent, and expenditures resultant. Complaints, too, are very general in regard to the quality of nails furnished. The glass is blistered, warped and discolored to such an extent as to be fit for use only in Arizona. Stationery, with the condemnation mark starting one in the face, is considered good enogh for use in this far off region. Water buckets, invoiced as gutta percha," turn out upon inspection, to have been made of paper, Blankets, marked "woolen," prove to have been manufactured from buffalo hair gathered on the plains, and so on to the end of the list.

The troops composing the garrison of Camp Grant and McDowell, in their operations against Indians during the months of June and July last, were unusually successful; and as a result, the number of Indians killed during the period was unexpectedly large and the number of depredations committed by Indians during the same period and since has been unusally small. He recomends the establishment of three postal routes and that they be so organized as to run with regularity and despatch, there being at present no certain means of communication with the various important points. A semi weekly mail over each is all that would be required for the present, and branch routes can be established when warranted by population, Colonel Stoneman speaks of the condition of Indian affairs as follows:

"The all-absorbing topic in Arizona, the irrepressible Indian, is approached with no little reluctance, fearing that the authorities at headquarters at San Francisco, as well as Washington, may have already become surfeited and wearied with its consideration. It will, however, be proper to state, that, since the organization of the Department, the Hualpais Apaches, Mojaves or Yavapais, and the Coyotero Apaches, have become quiet and are fast becoming domesticated. Cachis, with his band, which during the past eight years, has caused great trouble, has expressed a wish to go on a reservation, become quiet, and be let alone

There remain now but two branches of the great Apache nation in Arizona, that are in open hostility, and measures are being taken to bring them to terms. These are the Tontos and Pinals. No treaties or promises have been mode, except to assure them that as long as they behave themselves, they will not be neglected, but if they misbehave they will be pursued and punished. The Apache nation in this region, compared with what I knew of it more than twenty years ago, is nearly harmless, and their destitution is great in the extreme. They must either starve, steal, or be fed, and as they are unwilling to do the former, is becomes simply a question as to which is the better policy—feed them or continue to endeavor to prevent them from stealing.

The Che-me-hue-hiros, and that portion of the Mojaives not or reservation, though well disposed toward the whites, are at war with each other. and a few weeks since had a battle, in which quitea number were killed and wounded on both sides. The Yumas and Pah Utes are also peaceable and well disposed. The Pimas and Maricopas, both semi-civilized tribes, and a fraction of the Mojaives, are on a reservation, under control of Indian agents besides these above named there are a few stragglers, belonging to no particular tribe. who prowl about in small parties, stealing, as opportunity offers and necessity dictates. In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to be able to express the opinion, that Indian, as well as other affairs in the department are in as satisfactory a condition as can be reasonably expected.

The report will be referred to Congress, for consideration, after the holidays.

Prescott Items.

From the *Miner*:

A scouting party of twenty enlisted men, under command of Lieut Cradlebaugh, recently left Prescott in pursuit of a band of Indians that had committed some depredations in the neighborhood. The night of the 6th the command encamped about about sixteen miles south of the Cienega and about forty miles east from Prescott. During the night the wary Indians crept to within a few yards of the camp, and about 3 o'clock in the morning the unconscious sleepers were roused by a terrible volley of bullets and arrows poured in their midst. The fire was returned by the sentinels and then by the whole command, but the Indians being posted behind rocks, the whites had nothing to guide them, in their fire, save the flashes from the guns of the savages in the direction of which they sent their bullets. The Lieutenant told his men to hunt up sheltered positions, and fire whenever they thought they could kill or wound a savage. Seeing that they could not kill or drive the whites from their position the savages opened upon the animals which were tied to the picket line. Twenty-four of the poor brutes were slaughtered, and three which broke loose fell into the hands of the Apaches.

On examining the ground occupied by the Indians, next morning, several pools of blood were discovered. Two men of the Lieutenant's party were wounded.

The Spanith dance house on Granite street was the scene of a double murder on Sunday night last. From what we can gather, the circumstances were as follows: It appears that an American, while dancing with a Mexican woman, deliberately knocked her down, when he was twice fired at by the bartender; he escaped from the house, however, unharmed. Immediately after, a shot was fired through a broken window, killing instantly a Mexican boy aged 18 years. During the affray a soldier was shot twice through the body. He died Tuesday morning.

An editor in Tennessee has put the editorial paste-pot to a new use. With it he put out the eye of an assailant who undertook to warm the editorial jacket. Good for the editor!

An Insane Idea.

The Indian Agent in New Mexico talks of establishing a *Reservation for the Apaches*, near Fort Stanton, and writes to Commissioner Parker that, if the Government will "agree to feed them on full ration until they can take care of themselves, there is good reason to believe that the apaches can be induced to settle on the Reservation." The Indian Agent aforesaid should be accommodated with first-class apartments in a Lunatic Asylum. For more then two hundred years the Apaches have been the same race of murderers, kidnappers and robbers they are to-day; the history of the ancient Spanish settlements in New Mexico and Arizona presents just such a dreadful record of murder, pillage and devastation, as we find in the newspapers of those Territories at the present time. While the Pimos, Papagos, Maricopas and, other Indians of that part of the country have learned to cultivate the arts of peace, to till the soil, and live in harmony with the civilization around them, the Apaches wander in predatory bands, carrying desolation in every direction. They are born freebooters, and the idea of attempting to civilize them is preposterous. We suppose that food is scarce in the mountains, and that opportunities for plunder are rare just now; so that Apache is willing to go on a Reservation if he can be assured "full rations." We sincerely trust that he will be permitted to starve; he can never be cured of his propensity to murder until he is dead. The only remedy for the Apache scourge is extermination. The blood of thousands of murdered and horribly mutilated victims, protests against any further trifling with these terrible savages.—*S. D. Union.*

Arizona and the Railroad.

The Sacramento Union, in its New Year's greeting, speaking of the progress of the Pacific States and Territories, says: "Arizona must soon, under the influence of the great Southern railway, receive encouraging inspiration to labor, capital, and distribution of permanent population over the most promising wilderness on the continent, hitherto the abode of savages more fatal to civilization than the Arabs of the Old World. Quicker than twenty thousand soldiers the railway will sweep away the terrible Apaches, and open the land they have so constantly desolated to the hardy settler, with his inevitable church, school-house and wealth of trade."

And yet the Union, a few weeks ago, opposed a small grant of lands to the Southern Transcontinental Railway Company, unless the gift should be made in such a manner as to render it valueless.

The hardy settler will scarcely turn his footsteps towards Arizona during this century if the policy advocated by the Union be carried out by Congress.—*S. D. Union.*

"Gone where the Woodbine Twineth."

Don Piatt tells how Jim Fisk came to use the phrase:

"By-the-bye, my genial friend, the Hon. S. S. Cox, tells me of the origin of that mysterious expression.

'What the devil, Jim,' he asked one day 'did you mean by the place where the woodbine twineth?'

'Well, I'll tell you, Colonel. You see I was before that learned and dignified body, the Committee on Banking and Currency, and when Garfield asked me where the money got by Corbin went to, I could not make a vulgar reply and say up a spout, but observing, while peddling through New England, that every spout of house or cottage had a woodbine twining about it, I said, naturally enough, where the woodbine twineth. That is all. It seems the Congressional cheese-wares did not understand my delicacy nor my delicate allusion.'"

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JANUARY 28.....1871.

A SUGGESTION TO THE PEOPLE.

At this crisis, when, upon the recommendation of General Stoneman, the removal of the military supply depot from Tucson and the abandonment of several important military stations in Southern Arizona, seem imminent, it behooves the people of this section to take some action that will protect their interests from the general stagnation in business which seems destined to follow. For the past seven or eight years it has been the misfortune of our people to depend, for the greater part, upon transactions with the quartermaster's department; few, if any, transactions or enterprises having been undertaken, which did not ultimately come to a direct matter of dollars and cents between the speculator or producer and the quartermaster. This order of business, however objectionable it may appear, to those who know not or cannot appreciate the necessity under which it was originally established and has been maintained, has been, and is nevertheless, a *necessity*; and such it must continue while hostile Indians are permitted to hold the country subject to their savage instincts, and prevent successes in other pursuits

Many of the inhabitants of Southern Arizona, it is true, have amassed considerable wealth in this limited field, but the sameness and routine character of business thus conducted have shed an apathy upon the general business character of the country, that is now becoming painfully evident. An effort is, very properly, being made, to have the military posts and the depot retained; the representations through which they are about to be removed, being as unjust to the people south of the Gila, as they are groundless and false.

We do not propose to question the veracity of Gen. Stoneman, whose stay in the Territory has been insufficient to enable him to speak from personal observation, but it is very evident that his report was compiled without any knowledge of facts—perhaps entirely from the representations of others, which, upon the best grounds, we have no hesitancy in declaring a series of the grossest *mis*representations Witness the following extracts:

"The Apache nation in this region, compared with what I knew of it more than twenty years ago, is nearly harmless."

"In conclusion it gives me pleasure to be able to express the opinion that Indian, as well as other affairs in the department, are in as satisfactory a condition as can reasonably be expected."

In the former of these extracts we are assured that the Apache Indians are 'harmless' compared with what they were twenty years ago; yet we know, and every citizen of Arizona knows, that the last three years constitute the bloodiest page in the history of Arizona. We can go back over the files of this journal, and, since the Spring of 1867 find recorded the names of more than three hundred and fifty settlers and travelers who have fallen at the hands of these comparatively 'harmless' Indians, without including some fifteen who have already fallen within the present month (and year.) If such a startling array of facts may be regarded as nought, in a comparative sense, the writers of the past sadly neglected to record the true relation existing between the Apache and his civilized neighbor twenty agone.

But we will here abandon this digression, and return to the consideration of that which we imagine to be the most judicious course to be pursued by the people of Southern Arizona, should Gen. Stoneman's report succeed in accomplishing the unwise purpose, which seems to be its mission. In this event the people will be obliged to betake themselves to an entirely new field of Industry and enterprise. The first principle to be considered, then, is the lowest prices at which the necessaries of life may be supplied, and the means by which a reduction necessary to encourage the pursuits of agriculture and mining, may be brought about. The consideration of this subject will at once suggest the adoption of the cheapest route by which freight may be brought into the Territory. It is clearly evident that if success be expected to reward our industrial pursuits, under the new regime, the freight route by way of the Colorado river and Fort Yuma must be abandoned. While government supplies were imported by that route, the interests of the settlers along the Gila were a sufficient argument for its continuance; but now, that we are about to be thrown entirely upon the natural resources of the country, sectional consideration is of paramount importance. Practical demonstration, during the past year, has established the fact that the cost of transportation by way of Guaymas is less than half that by way of the Colorado river and Fort Yuma. If we are to maintain our present status, therefore, we must endeavor to obtain from the Mexican government a transit route through Mexican territory, either from the port of Guaymas or that of Libertad. A freight route once in operation from either port would soon give us a degree of importance hitherto unattained. The products of our rich mines along the route would constitute a valuable article of export; and with an office to the express purpose of shipping ores, established at such port as might be constituted the harbor terminus, a business would soon spring up sufficient to give lucrative employment to thousands of industrious people, and unprecedented wealth and importance to the whole Southern section of Arizona. But, as the adoption of the route recommended constitutes a question of a national character, and must undergo formal examination and investigation it would seem judicious for the legislature now in session, to take some action in the matter. A memorial to Congress, for instance, setting forth the advantages of a freight route from Guaymas or Libertad to Tucson, might materially aid the project. At all events it would seem to be to the interests of the people of Southern Arizona, to give this matter serious consideration, and if no just reason be found to exist, why the project may not be matured, then, to make an effort in this direction.

"I DON'T PROPOSE TO PAY YOU MONEY,

But I will give you an order on one of the merchants for goods to that amount!" such was the reply made by surveyor general Wasson, last week, when an employee, after traveling around among rocks and cacti for the greater part of two weeks, at length returned to Tucson and sought payment for labor performed. He could not pay him in that, and all the money at the disposal of this memorable of the ring will be insufficient to convince his servile sheet afloat; and so he will just barter around and disgrace his office, and wrong his employees, in the hope of accumulating a pittance from the spoils of his office before its term shall have expired. One of the men so paid, stated on Sunday last, that he presented his order to the merchant on whom it was drawn, and asked that one dollar be given him with which to procure breakfast, which was denied him. Being purely and adventurer he had no use for "goods," but required money with which to pay a board bill; so he was obliged to sell his order at an exorbitant rate of discount to obtain the necessary funds. That old, grey Wasson is a sweet-scented bird! A talent so admirably adopted to barteries should have a fair start in the peanut business.

The *Arizonan* recommends as the true policy against the Apaches, "to receive them when they apply for peace have them grouped together and slaughtered as though they were a many nests of rattlesnakes." We are willing, and anxious that these savages should be hunted down and kill do like such wild beasts, whom they excel in ferocity, but the above proposition is too atrocious for argument.—*San Luis Obispo Tribune*

Would our friend of the *Tribune* but know were he called upon to bury, on the roadside or in some desolate mountain pass, the mangled remains of father or brother? Would think any means too fiendish to wreak vengeance upon the murderers of a son and ravishers of a daughter suppose the consequent desolation were its? Does he perceive atrocity in any artifice that would seek vengeance upon the authors of these and innumerable lesser crimes? If so his charity is inexcusable and contemptible; and scenes such as we have described have been known in Arizona; and that too while the authors were nominally good Indians, and fattening upon the bounty of the government at some military reservation. It is a matter of absolute easiness for the outside world to judge extreme measures harshly, but those subjected to outrage of this character must not be expected to view their own wrongs so charitably and dispassionately.

Los Angeles has had a grand conflagration. On the 13th inst. the Lawler Institute was entirely destroyed by fire, involving a loss estimated at $3,500. The angels made every possible effort to arrest the progress of the flames, and succeeded in saving the adjacent buildings from destruction.

The Committee on Military affairs in the House have agreed to report a bill to provide that every soldier who served in the United States Army during the war for a term of ninety days or upwards, shall be entitled to one hundred and sixty acres of the public lands along the lines of railroads, to which grants have been made or may hereafter be made; such public lands to include the alternate reserved sections and such other lands as may be unoccupied by pre-emption or homestead claims; at the expiration of five years from the date of selection patents to be given for such lands, without requiring actual residence on the same

It is now plainly evident that Georgia will never be admitted to representation in Congress while it continues to elect democrats and the republican party in power at Washington. It has been alleged that a "systematic course of intimidation was carried on at the recent election." Perjury will doubtless establish this charge and have the results set aside.

The Washington correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* gives, as follows, the proceedings in Congress upon the introduction, by Mr Axtell, of a bill to charter the California and Arizona Railroad:

When presenting it, Mr Axtell moved its reference to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad whereupon Mr. Julian moved to amend the motion so as to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands of which he is chairman. No question voting on this motion, the following colloquy ensued which will interest such of your readers as hope for favorable action by either of these committees on measures now or heretofore them.

Mr. Holman—I ask that the bill be reported [illegible]

The Speaker—I [illegible]

Mr Julian—It belongs to the Committee on Public Lands

Mr Axtell—It chartters a road from California into Arizona

The Speaker—Practically it is makes it the reference to which [illegible] goes [illegible] either of the committees [illegible] for reports at [illegible]

Mr Julian [illegible] and the house [illegible] be to the Committee on Public Lands

The history of [illegible] ending, says the Central City (Colo.) Register who is so extensively operating at the Barro mines, is very instructive and presents a warning to all young men. During his 21st year this gentleman commenced business operations and made a cool hundred thousand. He has since kept in the same downward course, until now in company with his partner, he is building a 30 mile railroad from the Barro mines to the Gila river. Near the river he will erect 1,000 stamps crushing their little 2 000 tons of ore a day. The ore is of low grade—worth, perhaps, $25 per ton—and resembles Comstock ore, and after wet crushing by stamps is to be amalgamated raw in pans. and now at 26 years of age, from this and similar operations, Mr Harrending has come to be called the Mining King of California

The Mohammedan divorce is simple: the husband says three time to the wife, "You are divorced," that ends it.

The Modern Salon's may beats the Mohammedan; either say more or less. "I'm off!"

The Apache divorce is still an improvement. his privilege individual my self, slay, or discard his better half just as his pleasure or caprice dictates.

The train of Messrs. Tully, Ochoa & DeLong, was attacked by Indians, near the San Pedro, a short time since, and in the struggle that ensued between the teamsters and the Indians, two of the former were wounded. The particulars of the affair and the result we published at the time of the occurrence; but the sequel which goes to prove the particular band by which the depredation was committed, should likewise claim attention. Were they the government pets at Camp Thomas? Impossible! Those are good Indians and "never go off their reservation"; and yet evidence of their guilt, amounting almost to proof can be brought forth. Two days after the occurrence, and two days before the arrival of a detachment of the train at Camp Goodwin, Camp Thomas yet fifty miles farther on, and in the heart of the wilderness, had full particulars regarding the attack at San Pedro and the result; and be it known, this news was brought to Camp Thomas by its "good Indians who are always to be found on their reservation."

Mr. Spring returned from a visit to Florence, on Sunday. His report regarding the general prospects of the settlement is flattering in the extreme.

Grant refused to receive callers on New Year's Day, and the newspapers put on long faces and ask, what was Grant's motive in so doing! Ignorance of the commonest amenities of social life would seem to be the only and the true cause. Grant's social peculiarities arise not from motive; the man is proverbially ignorant and uncultivated; hence his numerous breaches of courtesy. Ere accident brought him before the public and there held him, his companions were the lowest debauchees of both sexes. A man of this stamp is incapable of acting through motive, in social life.

The News.

A battle which is said to have been one of the most eventful of the war was fought on the 11th, between the Army of the Loire, under Chanzey, and the Prussians under Prince Frederick Charles. The Prussians 100,000 strong engaged the French forces to the number of 150,000. For the greater part of two days the battle raged fiercely, with changing fortunes to either combatant when the French finally withdrew in good order and after a brief time rallied again to the attack.

Here the dispatches abruptly ends.

Mont Fort, January 12.—The capture of LeMans by the Germans is confirmed.

LeMans, January 13. Prince Frederick Charles entered the city at 11 o'clock, to-day, with 3d and 10th Prussians army corps.

Chanzey and Gambetta retreated toward Angers, Pursued by the Grand Duke.

Laval, January 13.—Chanzey retreats in excellent order,

The corps of Mauve Lievrey crossed the river Sarthe, on Thursday, fighting all the time with three divisions of Mecklenburg's army.

Bourbaki reports the capture of the villages of, Onely and St. Marie, also that the Troops are gaining ground. Dijon, Gray, Lure, and Vesoul have been re occupied.

Havre, January 14.—The French forces encountered the enemy at Bowurville, the former retiring in good order.

London, January 14.—Papers say that a rain of projectile, some weighing 96 kilogrammes, pour ed into Paris from the Invalids to the Odeon.

The bombardment is unintermitted day and night. Women and children are killed in bed and in the streets.

On the night of the 9th, between St. Sulpice and the Museum, bell fell every two minutes, [illegible] churches, schools, public [illegible] and private houses, and demolishing the works of art in the Luxemburg Museum. The Hospital Vaugirard suffered greatly, the wounded being killed in the [illegible]

Pekin, January 1st.—Severe fighting [illegible] ensuing, between Prussians and French, result [illegible] known

OLD GERMAN BAKERY!

—()—

GEORGE S HUGKE, Proprietor

LESINSKY'S BUILDING, Congress street,

—()—

Fresh Bread,
Pies and Cake
always on hand

Tucson, Jan. 28, 71. tf

United States Mail.

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMET,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30th, 1870

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 o'clock p. m. of March 1st, 1871, (to be decided by the 20th inst. for carrying the mails of the United States from July 1st, 1871, to June 30, 1874, on the following routes in the Territory Arizona, and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified, viz:

No. 17213 From Blue Water to Florence, 18 miles and back, once a week
Leave Blue Water Saturday at 8 a. m;
Arrive at Florence by 12 m;
Leave Florence Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Blue Water by 5 p. m.

17214 From Sacatone to Florence 22 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Sacatone Fridays at 7 a m;
Arrive at Florence by 5 p m;
Leave Florence Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Sacatone by 5 p m.

17215 From Pima Village to Phœnix, 36 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Pima Village Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Phœnix by 7 p. m;
Leave Phœnix Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Pima Village by 7 p m.

17216 From Maricopa Wells to Phœnix, 25 miles and back once a week.
Leave Maricopa Wells Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Phœnix by 6 p m;
Leave Phœnix Tuesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Maricopa Wells by 6 p m.

For forms of proposal, guarantee, and certificate, and also for instructions to be embraced in the contract, &c., see advertisement of Sept. 30, 1870, & of this date, inviting proposals for mail service in Nevada Utah & Colorado, to be found at the principal post offices.

Bids should be sent in sealed envelopes, superscribed, "Mail proposals, Territory of Arizona," and addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL.
Postmaster General.

jl4t4

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JANUARY 28.....1871.

LOCAL MATTERS.

TAKE IT ! Those desiring a real good and generally interesting paper for 1871, will be pleased with the Rocky Mountain Herald, ($4.00 a year), which always has "everything nice" for everybody. Apply to C. C. Brown, agent, Tucson, or address O. J. Goldrick, the publisher, Denver, Colorado.

Our enterprising friend, Capt C. E. Mowry, is on his return trip from Guaymas. We hope he brings news of the opening of the Guaymas or Libertad route—as it will make a saving of at least 8 cents per pound on all private freight bro't into this section of the Territory

We understand that the Mexican central government has garrisoned Guaymas with two hundred well-disciplined, well-behaved troops, so that a revisit of the filabusters by sea is impossible.

The farmers in this section feel jubilant over a natural event—a copious rain which set in on Monday evening and gave their fields a most refreshing shower-bath. At this moment their ecstacy would be complete were it not for the falacious report of Gen. Stoneman which bids fair to bring about the early restoration to the hands of the Apaches, of their entire lands with the improvements of half a score years.

The Apaches made another raid on Tubac last Monday, killed one man and carried of several thousand dollars worth of plunder. This is "the last feather on camel's back," The settlers are leaving the valley. Four families arrived here on Thursday.

The First Cavalry has been ordered from Arizona, and no troops have arrived to take its place The report of Gen Stoneman seems to aim at a still greater reduction of the military force in Arizona. This blind, outrageous scheme, will soon place Arizona at the mercy of the savages.

Both Assembly and Council have agreed to go three dollars better !

Will the governor see them ?

Mr. A. Willard, the U. S. Consul at Guaymas, writes that Dr. Phelps has started on a pleasure trip to Mazatlan, in an English man-of-war.

According to the account given by the Camp Goodwin Indians regarding the late massacre by Colonel Barnard, the "noble red" suffers greater punishment than had been reported. They report that sixteen bucks, one of whom was a chief, were killed. It is not probable that they would over estimate their loss and it is therefore pretty safe to conclude that sixteen, instead of nine, Indians have been properly reconstructed.

A THREAT :—Last night, two "boys in blue" travelling toward their camp, and staggering slightly under a goodly press of envelopes, arrived opposite a prominent saloon. No. 1 proposed to go in "just for a fast drink," No 2 objected. No 1 urged. No, 2 refused because "the Council is in there" No 1 insisted. No. 2 released his arm and said. "Now, look y' here Jim, that Yavapai delegation is in there; them fellows stand no foolishness; so now if you want a head put on to you just go in" No. 1 immediately took the arm of his companion, and with the acquiescent remark, "Lez go then," they stepped off together for camp.

An attempt was made last week to poison the station-keeper at Gila Bend, Mr Chiles, together with three men in his employ The particulars of the affair have been related to us, as follows: Toward the latter part of the week, a colored man unknown to the parties called at the station and ordered breakfast. He was instructed to go into the kitchen, which he did, and there had breakfast served to him which, when he had despatched he took his departure. A few minutes afterwards breakfast was served to the inmates of the station, each of whom remarked that the coffee had a peculiar, bitter taste. The cook likewise partook of the coffee, but was unable to account for its objectionable flavor. Immediately after breakfast the parties went about their respective duties, and Mr. Chiles, who remained within doors, was suddenly taken with severe pains in the bowels. Suspicion immediately arose in his mind that the coffee had been poisoned so taking a small vial of sweet oil he swallowed its contents, and was soon entirely relieved. He then went in search of his employees, two of whom he found lying upon the ground and suffering the most intense agony. The same remedy that had relieved himself was at once applied, and with equally fair results. The cook, who immediately after breakfast proceeded to the river for water, as was his custom, has not been heard from, and is thought to have perished. Suspicion strongly attaches itself to the colored man and an effort will be made to procure his arrest.

LATER.—It has been ascertained that the cook is the guilty party, and officers have gone in pursuit of him.

A mass meeting of the citizens was held at the court house on Monday evening for the purpose of adopting such measures as might seem most likely to have the supply depot and military posts, the removal and abandonment of which have been recommended retained Further action in the matter was placed in the hands of a committee, after which the meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening At the appointed hour, the following day, Mr Anderson was called to the chair, and made a few preliminary remarks, at the conclusion of which Mr. DeLong, a member of the committee appointed the previous evening, arose and stated, that as this action on the part of the citizens had become necessary, chiefly through the representations set forth in the report of Gen. Stoneman, it seemed proper, before voting upon any measure here proposed, that the report, as published in the San Francisco journals, be read. A motion to this effect was carried and the report was accordingly read. U S. Dist. Attorney, C. W C. Rowell, then arose and treated the subject under consideration in a manner at once able and eloquent. Without descending to opprobrium, or even to reproach, and in terms rendered eloquent from candor and simplicity, showed so clearly the fallacy of certain statements contained in the commanding general's report, that his auditors seemed, instinctively to submit themselves entirely to his guidance. After thoroughly reviewing the report, he recomended that the action here inaugurated be extended throughout the Territory by meetings of the citizens and the appointment therefrom of committees to collect facts, to be attested by affidavit, regarding the relation actually existing between the settlers and the Indians, the same to be presented to the Legislature, for endorsement, at as early a day as possible; and copies of the reports of such committees, so attested and endorsed, to be presented in Congress and widely distributed throughout the whole country A motion to this effect was carried unanimously, after which the meeting adjourned.

Through letters received from Northern Arizona by last Saturday's mail we have further particulars regarding the attack, by Indians, upon a train, near the Salt River settlement. One letter states that a Mexican train was attacked about the latter part of the week, (no say on the 13th or 14th inst.,) and after a desperate resistance on the part of the drivers, two of whom were killed and one wounded was captured The train was laden with corn, for Mr. Bock of Wickenburg, which was thrown out upon the ground and the sacks carried off. All the animals belonging to the train were captured and drove into the adjacent mountains. The scene of this outrage is only nine miles distant from Florence.

"A duel on the tapis" was the sensation of Saturday last. The parties were a prominent member of the Legislature and the chief clerk of the House of Representatives. The affair did not come off though, and we can account for its fizzle only through the absence of the code, under the laws of which, one or both belligerents might be decently killed. It is a disgrace and a dishonor to this chivalric community, that men of mettle should be compelled to settle their little affairs of honor by a "square back down" just because no one happens to have the duello about his clothes. We therefore recommend, that the code, in full, be posted up at every corner in town, and that copies of the same be furnished to every boy and man in Arizona Let the Legislature see to this, and establish a Code of Honor on the ruins of the Howell Code; we'll do the printing.

In company with the members of the Legislature, the governor and others, we visited the Convent school on Thursday, and can bear testimony to the wonderful progress which has been made by the young ladies and children, under the careful training of the "Sisters of St. Joseph." Too much honor and credit cannot be accorded these good women, for the grand, noble work they have performed in the face of so many obstacles.

"One of our most enterprising citizens," of San Diego, Jno. Capron, is in town. His lungs continue in excellent working order.

INFORMATION WANTED of the whereabouts of Jno. M. White, who left Los Angeles in February last, for Tucson, A. T. Persons who can give the required information will confer a very great favor upon his friends, by addressing a note to G. A. White, Sacramento, C. M. White, Chico, Cal., or Wm. H. White, Virginia City.

JNO. S. ELDER

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,

North Side, Court-House Plaza,

TUCSON.

THOS. P. DUFFICY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Office in Warner's Building

TUCSON, A. T.

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON A. T.

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of the best brand of liquors and cigars.

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR STORE.

BY

J. GOLDTREE

Main Street, TUCSON, A. T.

Dealer in Wines & Liquors.

Has just received from San Francisco a large assortment of Wines and Liquors consisting of:

C. D. Whisky	Fine Hennessy Brandy
A A. A "	" French Cognac "
O K. B. "	" Peach "
Old Rye "	Holland & Old Tom gin
Bourbon "	

WINES.

Champagne, Claret, Port Sherry, Angelica—also Plying card and the best brands of cigars

INDEPENDENT

BUTCHER SHOP.

—o—

DOSS BUILDING

South of Hodge's Saloon.

Mutton, Pork, Head-Cheese and Sausage always on hand.

HENRY GLASSMAN.

Oct. 15 tf.

Free ! Freee ! !

The best institution ever opened to the public in Arizona is the

STEVENS HOUSE

Lunches

FREE

AT THE BAR.

Notice !

I have this day appointed D. H. STICKNY my lawful Agent, to attend to all business connected with the SANTA RITA SAW-MILL, in my place and stead. Any arrangements made by the said D. H. STICKNY will meet with the approbation of the undersigned.

T. M. YERKES.

Aug 10, 1870. a20tf.

THE STEVENS'

HOUSE !

MAIN STREET,

TUCSON, A. T.

A FIRST-CLASS

HOTEL,

OFFERING

Every Accommodation

TO

TRAVELLERS

OR

ANY OTHER MAN.

The building is the same heretofore known as

"THE HODGES HOUSE,"

and recently advertised as

LEVIN'S HOTEL.

BEDROOMS

of every size from the dimensions of an ordinary

CHICKEN-COOP

to those of a

CORRAL !—

Neatly furnished, warmed and ventilated always ready to receive customers.

Baths

Furnished without extra charge; the party wishing this peculiar accommodation having unrestricted permission to use ad libitum the stream of water which courses through the yard.

THE TABLE

Will be furnished with detached fragments of all excellent birds and beasts known to field, forest and flood in Arizona—frogs excepted.

No better lay out this side of Yuma.

Pat Dunn.

The following by a correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, will resuscitate among the old inhabitants of Arizona, many recollections connected with the career in Arizona, of one of our predecessors; for this same Pat. Dunn was editor and publisher of the ARIZONAN, for two months less or more, some seven or eight years ago. He did not die "in his boots" though, nor yet in Sonora, but comfortably in a bed provided for him by kind friends who induced him to, leave Tucson and accompany them to their home in one of the settlements, that he might not fall on the streets, a victim to an over-dose of the "ardent:"

Early pioneers of '49 and the Spring of '50 will remember, with a tear in one eye, Pat Dun, a Santa Barbarian, confrere of Jack Powers, cattle and horse dealer. Pat and Jack, both, I believe, terminated their careers "with their boots on" some years ago, in Sonora. Pat especially, was distinguished for "push," and I remember he pronounced it to rhyme with mush. He could raise more stock on a small capital than any stock raiser of that period. In fact, I have heard that a *rinta* (*lariat*) was his stock in trade, and that he has been known to start out with this slender capital and return to Frisco in a remarkably short time with a drove of animals worth thousands of dollars. Well, what of that? Cattle unbranded were then free to any one who could catch them outside an enclosure. After disposing of them for cash an insane desire to "fight the tiger" generally took possession of Pat, and he usually got the worst of the fight. On this particular occasion Mr. Dunn was cleaned out entirely, so to speak, and he resorted to his brother John, a printer in Casserly's office (The True Balance), for a stake, to follow up his luck. John informed him that he had no money about his clothes, but generously tendered his week's wages to his distressed brother, amounting to a hundred dollars, giving an order on Mr. C, proprietor, for the amount. It was John's hope and belief, by the way, that he would not be able to collect a cent. Pat called at Mr. Casserly's office, on the corner of Montgomery and Clay streets, and bluntly presented the check to Mr. Tuomy, business managar of the paper, who presided in the front office, the editor's sanctum being in the rear,

'This ordher,' said Mr Tuomy, with a slight Milesian accent, 'appares on its face to be addressed to Eugane Casserly. My name is Tuomy.'

Pat politely invited the attention of Mr. T. to a tin sign on the door, upon which was painted in brazen letters the name of the party he was seeking, and meekly inquired where Mr. C. could be found.

'You can call again' said Mr. Tuomy, waving with his hand a dismissal.

Pat spun around the block, taking a drink at each corner, and called again as requested.

'Mr. Casserly has not come in since you were here just now,' said Mr. Tuomy 'Plase to call another time sir.

Mr. Dunn repeated his pedestrian exercises as requested, accelerated somewhat by his impatience, and in a few minutes renewed his inquiries, much to the annoyance of Mr. Tuomy, who curtly informed the rough-looking applicant that he had no idea when Mr. Casserly could be seen, and pointed the way to the street.

'What the divel does the man mane by putting up a sign on a place of business where he is never to be found at all, desaving honest people!' and with this semi-inquisitorial remark, the irate Pat wrenched the tin sign from the door, and crushed it beneath the iron heels of his cowhide boots. Mr. Tuomy's eyes protruded with astonishment to such an extent that Pat could not resist the temptation to hang his hat upon them, when suddenly the muslin curtain, which separated the sanctum from the business office, was withdrawn, and the editor with severe dignity, exclaimed:

'I am Mr. Casserly, sir—to you wish to see me?'

Yes; and go you a hundred better,' said the old sport. Here's an order for a hundred dollars. Show your hand! See me!'

'Cash his order Mr. Tuomy—Mr. Dunn appears to be a violent man,' and the piously inclined publisher retired within his sanctum to comment editorially on the preservation of order in society.

BANK OF SAN DIEGO!

—o—

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

Currency, Government Vouchers, Gold Dust and Exchange bought.

DRAFTS

On San Francisco and Eastern cities sold.
Money loaned—Interest paid on time deposits.

CASH STORE!

—o—

I. GOLDBERG, Tucson. P. DRACHMAN, San Francisco.

GOLDBERG & DRACHMAN.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment o

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every descripto of adapted to every season,

CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC, ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and the best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.
n12

J. F. Bennet & Co.—S. O. M. & Express Co., are now running a 2-horse vehicle three times a week from

TUCSON
TO
THE BURRO MINES

Where they connect with Coaches from all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua, and the Eastern States.
Particular attention given to express matter and comfort of passengers.
Office at Lesinsky & Co's Store.
Tucson, Jan. 8, 1870. tf.

ERNEST A. ERLANDSON,

General Importing, Shipping and Commission

MERCHANT,

Consignments solicited.

Orders for the purchase and shipment of California produce, Grain, Wheat, Flour, etc., solicited, will receive prompt and faithful attention, and will be filled at the ruling market prices.

Bills of Exchange on all the principal Commercial cities of Europe and America.

Office: Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF, Tucson, T.
AARON ZECKENDORF, Albuquerque N. M. LOUIS ZECKENDORF, No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPET
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage on application to the undersigned.

A. L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grat, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY,
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct. 14, '67.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL, NET weight, as represented.
Grocers and Dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Prop's,
69 New Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

PIONEER MILLS!

—:oOo:—

W. BICHARD & Co

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery are enabled to do a larger business than formerly and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory.

tf
anuary 22, 1870.

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville

—:oOo:—

This Pioneer Establishment keeps liquors and cigars.

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES.

tf A. GLEVIN & CO.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY & Co.
East side Main street, Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69, tf.